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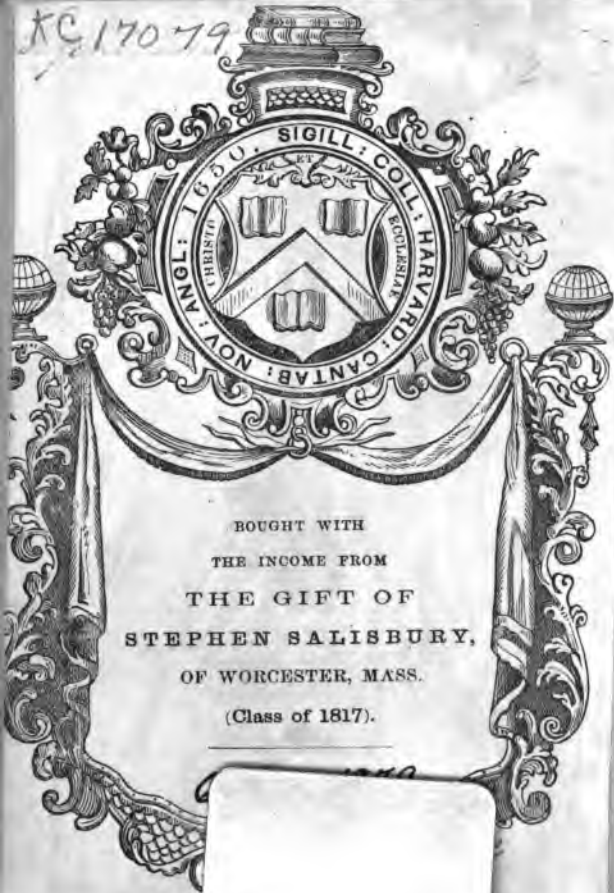
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THE
FABLES
OF
P H Æ D R U S.

WITH SHORT ENGLISH NOTES
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

OXFORD,
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JAMES PARKER AND CO.
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INDEX FABULARUM.

LIB. I.

Fab.	Pag.
Prologus	1
I. Lupus et agnus	ib.
II. Ranæ regem petierunt	2
III. Graculus superbus et pavo	3
IV. Canis per fluvium carnem ferens	ib.
V. Vacca et capella, ovis et leo	4
VI. Ranæ ad solem	ib.
VII. Vulpes ad personam tragicam	5
VIII. Lupus et gruis	ib.
IX. Passer ad leporem consiliator	ib.
X. Lupus et vulpes iudice simio	6
XI. Asinus et leo venantes	ib.
XII. Cervus ad fontem	7
XIII. Vulpes et corvus	ib.
XIV. Ex sutore medicus	8
XV. Asinus ad senem pastorem	ib.
XVI. Ovis, cervus et lupus	9
XVII. Ovis, canis et lupus	ib.
XVIII. Mulier parturiens	10
XIX. Canis parturiens	ib.
XX. Canes famelici	ib.
XXI. Leo senex, aper, taurus et asinus	11
XXII. Mustela et homo	ib.
XXIII. Canis fidelis	12
XXIV. Rana rupta et bos	ib.
XXV. Canes et corcodili	ib.
XXVI. Vulpes et ciconia	13
XXVII. Canis et thesaurus et vultur	ib.
XXVIII. Vulpes et aquila	14
XXIX. Asinus irridens aprum	ib.
XXX. Ranæ metuentes taurorum prœlia	15
XXXI. Milvus et columbæ	ib.

LIB. II.

Fab.	Pag.
Auctor	16
I. Juvenus, leo et prædator	17
II. Anus diligens juvenem, item puella	ib.
III. Æsopus ad quendam de successu improborum	18
IV. Aquila, feles et aper	ib.
V. [Item] Cæsar ad atriensem	19
VI. Aquila et cornix	20
VII. Muli duo et vectores	ib.
VIII. Cervus ad boves	21
IX. Auctor	22

LIB. III.

Phædrus ad Eutychem	23
I. Anus ad amphoram	26
II. Panthera et pastores	ib.
III. Æsopus et rusticus	26
IV. Lanius et simius	27
V. Æsopus et petulans	ib.
VI. Musca et mula	ib.
VII. Lupus ad canem	28
VIII. Soror et frater	29
IX. Socrates ad amicos	ib.
X. Poeta de credere et non credere	30
XI. Eunuchus ad improbum	32
XII. Pullus ad margaritam	ib.
XIII. Apes et fuci, vespa judice	ib.
XIV. De lusu et severitate	33
XV. Canis ad agnum	ib.
XVI. Cicada et noctua	34
XVII. Arborea in deorum tutela	35
XVIII. Pavo ad Junonem de voce sua	ib.
XIX. Æsopus respondet garrulo	36

LIB. IV.

I. Asinus et galli	37
II. Poëta	ib.
III. De vulpe et uva	38
IV. Equus et aper	ib.
V. Poëta	39
VI. Pugna murium et mustelarum	40

Fab.	Pag.
VII. Phædrus	41
VIII. Serpens ad fabrum ferrarium	42
IX. Vulpes et caper	ib.
X. De vitili hominum	43
XI. Fur et lucerna	ib.
XII. Malas esse divitias	44
XIII. De leone regnante	ib.
XIV. * * * *	ib.
XV. Idem	45
XVI. De capris barbatis	ib.
XVII. De fortunis hominum	ib.
XVIII. Canum legati ad Jovem	46
XIX. Serpens. Misericordia nociva	47
XX. Vulpes et draco	ib.
XXI. Phædrus	48
XXII. De Simonide	49
XXIII. Mons parturiens	50
XXIV. Formica et musca	ib.
XXV. Poëta	61
XXVI. Idem poëta	62
XXVII. Poëta ad Particulonem	58

LIB. V.

Prologus. Idem poëta	54
I. Demetrius rex et Menander poëta	ib.
II. Viatores et latro	55
III. Calvus et musca	56
IV. Asini et porcelli	ib.
V. Scurra et rusticus	57
VI. Poëta ad Particulonem	58
VII. Calvus et quidam pills defectus	ib.
VIII. Princeps tibicen	59
IX. Tempus	60
X. Taurus et vitulus	ib.
XI. Canis et servus et venator	ib.

APPENDIX.

Nicolai Perotti Præfatio	62
Nicolai Perotti ad Pyrrhum nepotem Prologus	63
I. Simius et vulpes	64
II. Auctor	ib.

Fab.	Pag.
III. Mercurius et duæ mulieres	65
IV. Prometheus et Dolus	ib.
V. Auctor	66
VI. Auctor	ib.
VII. Auctor	67
VIII. Æsopus et scriptor	68
IX. Pompelus Magnus et ejus miles	ib.
X. Juno, Venus et gallina	69
XI. Paterfamilias et Æsopus	70
XII. Æsopus et victor gymnicus	ib.
XIII. Asinus ad lyram	71
XIV. Mulier vidua et miles	ib.
XV. Duo juvenes sponsi dives et pauper	72
XVI. Æsopus et domina	73
XVII. Gallus lectica a felibus vectus	74
XVIII. Scrofa parturiens et lupus	ib.
XIX. Æsopus et servus profugus	75
XX. Equus quadrigalis in pistrinum venundatus	ib.
XXI. Ursus esuriens	76
XXII. Viator et corvus	ib.
XXIII. Pastor et capella	77
XXIV. Serpens et lacerta	ib.
XXV. Cornix et ovis	ib.
XXVI. Servus et dominus	78
XXVII. Lepus et bubulcus	ib.
XXVIII. Meretrix et juvenis	ib.
XXIX. Fiber	79
XXX. Papilio et vespa	ib.
XXXI. Terraneola et vulpes	80
XXXII. Epilogus	ib.

PHÆDRI AUGUSTI LIBERTI
FABULARUM ÆSOPIARUM
LIBER PRIMUS.

PROLOGUS.

ÆSOPUS auctor quam materiam repperit,
Hanc ego polivi versibus senariis.
Duplex libelli dos est : quod risum movet
Et quod prudenti vitam consilio monet.
Calumniari si quis autem voluerit,
Quod arbores loquantur, non tantum feræ,
Fictisolari nos meminerit fabulis.

5

FAB. I.

LUPUS ET AGNUS.

Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant
Siti compulsi : superior stabat lupus,
Longeque inferior agnus. Tunc fauce improba
Latro incitatus jurgii causam intulit.
“ Cur,” inquit, “ turbulentam fecisti mihi
Aquam bibenti ?” Laniger contra timens,
“ Qui possum, quæso, facere, quod quereris, lupe ?
A te decurrit ad meos haustus liquor.”
Repulsus ille veritatis viribus,

5

"Ante hos sex menses male dixisti mihi." 10
 Respondit agnus, "Equidem natus non eram."
 "Pater hercule tuus," inquit, "male dixit mihi."
 Atque ita correptum lacerat injusta nece.
 Hæc propter illos scripta est homines fabula,
 Qui fictis causis innocentes opprimunt. 15

FAB. II.

RANÆ REGEM PETIERUNT.

Athenæ quum florerent æquis legibus,
 Procax libertas civitatem miscuit
 Frenumque solvit pristinum licentia.
 Hic conspiratis factionum partibus
 Arcem tyrannus occupat Pisistratus. 5
 Quum tristem servitutem flerent Attici,
 (Non quia crudelis ille, sed quoniam grave
 Omne insuëtis onus) et cœpissent queri,
 Æsopus talem tum fabellam rettulit.
 Ranæ vagantes liberis paludibus 10
 Clamore magno regem petiere a Jove,
 Qui dissolutos mores vi compesceret.
 Pater deorum risit atque illis dedit
 Parvum tigillum, missum quod subito vadi
 Motu sonoque terruit pavidum genus. 15
 Hoc mersum limo quum jaceret diutius,
 Forte una tacite profert e stagno caput
 Et explorato rege cunctas evocat.
 Illæ timore posito certatim adnatant
 Lignumque supra turba petulans insilit: 20
 Quod quum inquinassent omni contumelia,
 Alium rogantes regem misere ad Jovem;
 Inutilis quoniam esset qui fuerat datus.

Tum misit illis hydrum, qui dente aspero
 Corripere cœpit singulas : frustra necem 25
 Fugitant inertes : vocem præcludit metus.
 Furtim igitur dant Mercurio mandata ad Jovem,
 Afflictis ut succurrat. Tunc contra deus,
 “ Quia noluistis vestrum ferre,” inquit, “ bonum,
 Malum perferte.” “ Vos quoque, o cives,” ait, 30
 “ Hoc sustinete, majus ne veniat malum.”

FAB. III.

GRACULUS SUPERBUS ET PAVO.

Ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis
 Suoque potius habitu vitam degere,
 Æsopus nobis hoc exemplum prodidit.
 Tumens inani graculus superbia,
 Pennas pavoni quæ deciderant sustulit 5
 Seque exornavit. Deinde contemnens suos
 Immiscuit se pavonum formoso gregi.
 Illi impudenti pennas eripiunt avi
 Fugantque rostris. Male mulcatus graculus
 Redire mærens cœpit ad proprium genus ; 10
 A quo repulsus tristem sustinuit notam.
 Tum quidam ex illis, quos prius despexerat,
 “ Contentus nostris si fuisses sedibus
 Et quod natura dederat voluisses pati,
 Nec illam expertus esses contumeliam, 15
 Nec hanc repulsam tua sentiret calamitas.”

FAB. IV.

CANIS PER FLUVIUM CARNEM FERENS.

Amittit merito proprium qui alienum appetit.
 Canis per flumen, carnem dum ferret, natans,

Lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum
 Aliamque prædam ab alio ferri putans
 Eripere voluit : verum decepta aviditas
 Et quem tenebat ore dimisit cibum,
 Nec quem petebat adeo potuit attingere.

5

FAB. V.

VACCA ET CAPELLA, OVIS ET LEO.

Nunquam est fidelis cum potente societas :
 Testatur hæc fabella propositum meum.

Vacca et capella et patiens ovis injuriæ
 Socii fuere cum leone in saltibus.

Hi quum cepissent cervum vasti corporis,
 Sic est locutus, partibus factis, leo,

5

“ Ego primam tollo, nominor quia leo ;
 Secundam, quia sum fortis, tribuetis mihi ;
 Tum, quia plus valeo, me sequetur tertia ;
 Malo afficietur, si quis quartam tetigerit.”

10

Sic totam prædam sola improbitas abstulit.

FAB. VI.

RANÆ AD SOLEM.

Vicini furis celebres vidit nuptias
 Æsopus, et continuo narrare incipit :

Uxorem quondam Sol quum vellet ducere,
 Clamorem ranæ sustulere ad sidera.

Convicio permotus quærit Jupiter

5

Causam querelæ. Quædam tum stagni incola,

“ Nunc,” inquit, “ omnes unus exurit lacus,

Cogitque miseras arida sede emori.

Quidnam futurum est, si crearit liberos ?”

FAB. VII.

VULPES AD PERSONAM TRAGICAM.

Personam tragicam forte vulpes viderat :
 “O quanta species,” inquit, “cerebrum non habet !”
 Hoc illis dictum est, quibus honorem et gloriam
 Fortuna tribuit, sensum communem abstulit.

FAB. VIII.

LUPUS ET GRUIS.

Qui pretium meriti ab improbis desiderat,
 Bis peccat : primum quoniam indignos adjuvat ;
 Impune abire deinde quia jam non potest.
 Os devoratum fauce quum hæreret lupi,
 Magno dolore victus cœpit singulos 5
 Inlicere pretio, ut illud extraherent malum.
 Tandem persuasa est jure jurando gruis ;
 Gulæque credens colli longitudinem,
 Periculosam fecit medicinam lupo.
 Pro quo quum pactum flagitaret præmium, 10
 “Ingrata es,” inquit, “ore quæ nostro caput
 Incolume abstuleris et mercedem postulas.”

FAB. IX.

PASSER AD LEPOREM CONSILIATOR.

Sibi non cavere et aliis consilium dare
 Stultum esse paucis ostendamus versibus.
 Oppressum ab aquila, fletus edentem graves
 Leporem objurgabat passer : “Ubi pernicitas
 Nota,” inquit, “illa est ? Quid ita cessarunt pedes ?” 5
 Dum loquitur, ipsum accipiter nec opinum rapit
 Questuque vano clamitantem interficit.
 Lepus semianimus mortis in solatio,

"Qui modo securus nostra irridebas mala,
Simili querela fata deploras tua."

10

FAB. X.

LUPUS ET VULPES JUDICE SIMIO.

Quicumque turpi fraude semel innotuit,
Etiam si verum dicit, amittit fidem.
Hoc attestatur brevis Æsopi fabula.

Lupus arguebat vulpem furti crimine :
Negabat illa se esse culpæ proximam,
Tunc judex inter illos sedit simius.
Uterque causam quum perorassent suam,
Dixisse fertur simius sententiam :
"Tu non videris perdidisse quod petis ;
Te credo subripuisse, quod pulchre negas."

5

10

FAB. XI.

ASINUS ET LEO VENANTES.

Virtutis expers verbis jactans gloriam
Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui.

Venari asello comite quum vellet leo,
Contextit illum frutice et admonuit simul,
Ut insüeta voce terreret feras,
Fugientes ipse exciperet. Hic auritulus
Clamorem subito tollit totis viribus
Novoque turbat bestias miraculo.

5

Quæ dum paventes exitus notos petunt,
Leonis affliguntur horrendo impetu.
Qui, postquam cæde fessus est, asinum evocat
Jubetque vocem premere. Tunc ille insolens,
"Qualis videtur opera tibi vocis meæ?"

10

“Insignis,” inquit, “sic, ut nisi nossem tuum
Animum genusque, simili fugissem metu.”

16

FAB. XII.

CERVUS AD FONTEM.

Laudatis utiliora, quæ contempseris,
Sæpe inveniri, hæc erit narratio.

Ad fontem cervus, quum bibisset, restitit
Et in liquore vidit effigiem suam.

Ibi dum ramosa mirans laudat cornua
Crurumque nimiam tenuitatem vituperat,

5

Venantum subito vocibus conterritus
Per campum fugere cœpit et cursu levi
Canes elusit. Silva tum excepit ferum,

In qua retentis impeditus cornibus
Lacerari cœpit morsibus sævis canum.

10

Tunc moriens vocem hanc edidisse dicitur :

“O me infelicem ! qui nunc demum intelligo,
Utilia mihi quam fuerint, quæ despexeram,
Et, quæ laudaram, quantum luctûs habuerint.”

15

FAB. XIII.

VULPES ET CORVUS.

Qui se laudari gaudet verbis subdolis,
Fere dat pœnas turpi pœnitentia.

Quum de fenestra corvus raptum caseum
Comesse vellet, celsa residens arbore,
Vulpes hunc vidit, deinde sic cœpit loqui :

5

“O qui tuarum, corve, pennarum est nitor !
Quantum decoris corpore et vultu geris !
Si vocem haberes, nulla prior ales foret.”

At ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere,

Emisit ore caseum, quem celeriter
 Dolosa vulpes avidis rapuit dentibus.
 Tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor.

10

Hac re probatur ingenium quantum vālet
 Virtute et semper prævalet sapientia.

FAB. XIV.

EX SUTORE MEDICUS.

Malus quum sutor inopia deperditus
 Medicinam ignoto facere cœpisset loco
 Et venditaret falso antidotum nomine,
 Verbosis acquisivit sibi famam strophis.
 Hic quum jaceret morbo confectus gravi
 Rex urbis, ejus experiendi gratia
 Scyphum poposcit : fusa dein simulans aqua
 Illius miscere antidoto se toxicum,
 Ebibere jussit ipsum posito præmio.
 Timore mortis ille tum confessus est
 Non artis ulla medicæ se prudentia,
 Verum stupore vulgi factum nobilem.
 Rex advocata concione hæc edidit :
 "Quantæ putatis esse vos dementiæ,
 Qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere,
 Cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes ?"

5

10

15

Hoc pertinere vere ad illos dixerim,
 Quorum stultitia quæstus impudentiæ est.

FAB. XV.

ASINUS AD SENEM PASTOREM.

In principatu commutando sæpius
 Nil præter domini nomen mutant pauperes.

Id esse verum parva hæc fabella indicat.

Asellum in prato timidus pascebat senex.

Is hostium clamore subito territus

5

Suadebat asino fugere, ne possent capi.

At ille lentus, "Quæso, num binas mihi

Clitellas impositurum victorem putas?"

Senex negavit. "Ergo quid refert mea,

Cui serviam? clitellas dum portem meas."

10

FAB. XVI.

OVIS, CERVUS ET LUPUS.

Fraudator homines quum advocat sponsum improbos,
Non rem expedire, sed malum dare expetit.

Ovem rogabat cervus modium tritici

Lupo sponsore. At illa præmetuens dolum:

"Rapere atque abire semper adsuevit lupus,

5

Tu de conspectu fugere veloci impetu:

Ubi vos requiram, quum dies advenerit?"

FAB. XVII.

OVIS, CANIS ET LUPUS.

Solent mendaces luere pœnas malefici.

Calumniator ab ove quum peteret canis,

Quem commodasse panem se contenderet,

Lupus citatus testis non unum modo

Deberi dixit, verum affirmavit decem.

5

Ovis damnata falso testimonio

Quod non debebat solvit. Post paucos dies

Bidens jacentem in fovea conspexit lupum:

"Hæc," inquit, "merces fraudis a superioribus datur."

FAB. XVIII.

MULIER PARTURIENS,

Nemo libenter recolit qui læsit locum.
 Instante partu mulier ætis mensibus
 Humo jacebat flebiles gemitus ciens.
 Vir est hortatus, corpus lecto reciperet,
 Onus naturæ melius quo deponeret. 5
 "Minime," inquit, "illo posse confido loco
 Malum finiri, quo conceptum est initio."

FAB. XIX.

CANIS PARTURIENS,

Habent insidias hominis blanditiæ mali :
 Quas ut vitemus, versus subjecti monent.
 Canis parturiens quum rogasset alteram,
 Ut fetum in ejus tugurio deponeret,
 Facile impetravit : dein reposcenti locum 5
 Preces admovit, tempus exorans breve,
 Dum firmiores catulos posset ducere.
 Hoc quoque consumpto, flagitare validius
 Cubile cœpit. "Si mihi et turbæ meæ
 Par," inquit, "esse potueris, cedam loco." 10

FAB. XX.

CANES FAMELICI,

Stultum consilium non modo effectu caret,
 Sed ad perniciem quoque mortales devocat.
 Corium depressum in fluvio viderunt canes :
 Id ut comesse extractum possent facilius,
 Aquam cœpere ebibere : sed rupti prius 5
 Periere, quam quod petierant contingerent.

FAB. XXI.

LEO SENEX, APER, TAURUS ET ASINUS.

Quicumque amisit dignitatem pristinam,
Ignavis est etiam jocus in casu gravi.

Defectus annis et desertus viribus
Leo quum jaceret spiritum extremum trahens,
Aper fulmineis ad eum venit dentibus 5
Et vindicavit ictu veterem injuriam :
Infestis taurus mox confodit cornibus
Hostile corpus. Asinus, ut vidit ferum
Impune lædi, calcibus frontem extudit.
At ille exspirans, "Fortes indigne tuli 10
Mihi insultare : te, naturæ dedecus,
Quod ferre cogor, certe his videor mori."

FAB. XXII.

MUSTELA ET HOMO.

Mustela ab homine prensa, quum instantem necem
Effugere vellet, "Quæso, parce," inquit, "mihi,
Quæ tibi molestis muribus purgo domum."
Respondit ille, "Faceres si causa mea,
Gratum esset et dedissem veniam supplici. 5
Nunc quia laboras, ut fruaris reliquiis,
Quas sunt rosuri, simul et ipsos devores,
Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi."
Atque ita locutus improbam leto dedit.
Hoc in se dictum debent illi agnoscere, 10
Quorum privata servit utilitas sibi,
Et meritum inane jactant imprudentibus.

FAB. XXIII.

CANIS FIDELIS.

Repente liberalis stultis gratus est,
Rerum peritis irritos tendit dolos.

Nocturnus quum fur panem misisset cani,
Objecto tentans an cibo posset capi,
“Heus,” inquit, “linguam vis meam præcludere,
Ne latrem pro re domini? Multum falleris.
Namque ista subita me jubet benignitas
Vigilare, facias ne mea culpa lucrum.”

5

FAB. XXIV.

RANA RUPTA ET BOS.

Inops, potentem dum vult imitari, perit.
In prato quondam rana conspexit bovem
Et tacta invidiâ tantæ magnitudinis
Rugosam inflavit pellem : tum natos suos
Interrogavit, an bove esset latior.
Illi negarunt. Rursus intendit cutem
Majore nisu et simili quæsivit modo,
Quis major esset. Illi dixerunt, bovem.
Novissime indignata, dum vult validius
Inflare sese, rupto jacuit corpore.

5

10

FAB. XXV.

CANES ET CORCODILI.

Consilia qui dant prava cautis hominibus,
Et perdunt operam et deridentur turpiter.

Canes currentes bibere in Nilo flumine,
A corcodilis ne rapiantur, traditum est.
Igitur quum currens bibere cœpisset canis,

5

Sic corcodilus, "Quamlibet lambe otio,
 †Pota, accede: noli timere," sedulo
 Ait; "at noli vereri," inquit. At ille,
 "Facerem hercule,
 Nisi esse scirem carnis te cupidum meæ."

10

FAB. XXVI.

VULPES ET CICONIA.

Nulli nocendum: si quis vero læserit,
 Multandum simili jure fabella admonet.

Vulpes ad cenam dicitur ciconiam
 Prior invitasse et illi in patena liquidam
 Posuisse sorbitionem, quam nullo modo
 Gustare esuriens potuerit ciconia.

5

Quæ vulpem quum revocasset, intrito cibo
 Plenam lagonam posuit: huic rostrum inserens
 Satiatur ipsa et torquet convivam fame.

Quæ quum lagonæ collum frustra lamberet,
 Peregrinam sic locutam volucrem accepimus:
 "Sua quisque exempla debet æquo animo pati."

10

FAB. XXVII.

CANIS ET THESAURUS ET VULTURIUS.

Hæc res avaris esse conveniens potest
 Et qui humiles nati, dici locupletes student.

Humana effodiens ossa thesaurum canis
 Invenit, et violarat quia Manes deos,
 Injecta est illi divitiarum cupiditas,
 Pœnas ut sanctæ religioni penderet.

5

Itaque aurum dum custodit, oblitus cibi
 Fame est consumptus; quem stans vulturius super
 Fertur locutus, "O canis, merito jaces,

Qui concupisti subito regales opes, 10
 Trivio conceptus et educatus stercore."

FAB. XXVIII.

VULPES ET AQUILA.

Quamvis sublimes debent humiles metuere,
 Vindicta docili quia patet sollertiæ.

Vulpinos catulos aquila quondam sustulit
 Nidoque posuit pullis, escam ut carperent. 5
 Hanc persecuta mater orare incipit,
 Ne tantum miseræ luctum importaret sibi.
 Contempsit illa, tuta quippe ipso loco.
 Vulpes ab ara rapuit ardentem facem
 Totamque flammis arborem circumdedit,
 Hosti dolorem damno miscens sanguinis. 10
 Aquila ut periculo mortis eriperet suos
 Incolumes natos supplex vulpi tradidit.

FAB. XXIX.

ASINUS IRRIDENS APRUM.

Plerumque stulti risum dum captant levem,
 Gravi distringunt alios contumelia
 Et sibi nocivum concitant periculum.

Asellus apro quum fuisset obviis,
 "Salve," inquit, "frater." Ille indignans repudiat 5
 Officium, et quærit, cur sic mentiri velit.
 Asinus demisso pene, "Similem si negas
 Tibi me esse, certe simile est hoc rostro tuo."
 Aper, quum vellet facere generosum impetum,
 Repressit iram, et, "Facilis vindicta est mihi, 10
 Sed inquinari nolo ignavo sanguine."

FAB. XXX.

RANÆ METUENTES TAURORUM PRÆLIA.

Humiles laborant, ubi potentes dissident.
 Rana in palude pugnam taurorum intuens,
 “Heu quanta nobis instat perniciēs!” ait.
 Interrogata ab alia, cur hoc diceret,
 De principatu quum illi certarent gregis, 5
 Longeque ab † illis degerent vitam boves,
 “Est statio separata ac diversum genus:
 Sed pulsus regno nemoris qui profugerit,
 Paludis in secreta veniet latibula,
 Et proculcatas obteret duro pede: 10
 Ita caput ad nostrum furor illorum pertinet.”

FAB. XXXI.

MILVUS ET COLUMBÆ.

Qui se committit homini tutandum improbo,
 Auxilia dum requirit, exitium invenit.
 Columbæ sæpe quum fugissent miluum
 Et celeritate pennæ vitassent necem,
 Consilium raptor vertit ad fallaciam, 5
 Et genus inerme tali decepit dolo:
 “Quare sollicitum potius ævum ducitis,
 Quam regem me creatis icto fœdere,
 Qui vos ab omni tutas præstem injuria?”
 Illæ credentes tradunt sese miluo; 10
 Qui regnum adeptus œepit vesci singulas
 Et exercere imperium sævis unguibus.
 Tunc de reliquis una, “Merito plectimur.”

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FABULARUM ÆSOPIARUM
LIBER SECUNDUS.

AUCTOR.

EXEMPLIS continetur Æsopi genus ;
Nec aliud quicquam per fabellas quæritur,
Quam corrigatur error ut mortalium
Acutaque sese diligens industria.
Quicumque fuerit ergo narrandi jocus ; 5
Dum capiat aurem et servet propositum suum,
Re commendatur, non auctoris nomine.
Equidem omni cura morem servabo senis ;
Sed si libuerit aliquid interponere,
Dictorum sensus ut delectet varietas, 10
Bonas in partes, lector, accipias velim.
†Ita sic rependet illi brevitatis gratiam :
Cujus verbosa ne sit commendatio,
Attende cur negare cupidus debeas,
Modestis etiam offerre, quod non petierint : 15

FAB. I.

JUVENCUS, LEO ET PRÆDATOR.

Super juvencum stabat dejectum leo.
 Prædator intervenit partem postulans.
 "Darem," inquit, "nisi soleres per te sumere :"
 Et improbum rejecit. Forte innoxius
 Viator est deductus in eundem locum, 5
 Feroque viso retulit retro pedem.
 Cui placidus ille, "Non est quod timeas," ait :
 "Et, quæ debetur pars tuæ modestiæ,
 Audacter tolle." Tunc diviso tergore
 Silvas petivit, homini ut accessum daret. 10
 Exemplum egregium prorsus et laudabile ;
 Verum est aviditas dives et pauper pudor.

FAB. II.

ANUS DILIGENS JUVENEM, ITEM PUELLA.

A feminis utcunque spoliari viros,
 Ament, amentur, nempe exemplis discimus.
 Ætatis mediæ quendam mulier non rudis
 Tenebat annos celans elegantia :
 Animosque ejusdem pulchra juvenis ceperat. 5
 Ambæ, videri dum volunt illi pares,
 Capillos homini legere cœpere invicem.
 Qui se putaret fingi cura mulierum,
 Calvus repente factus est : nam funditus
 Canos puella, nigros anus evellerat. 10

FAB. III.

ÆSOPUS AD QUENDAM DE SUCCESSU IMPROBORUM.

Laceratus quidam morsu vehementis canis
 Tinctum cruore panem [im]misit malefico,
 Audierat esse quod remedium vulneris.
 Tunc sic Æsopus, "Noli coram pluribus
 Hoc facere canibus, ne nos vivos devorent,
 Quum scierint esse tale culpæ præmium."
 Successus improborum plures allicit.

FAB. IV.

AQUILA, FELES ET APER

Aquila in sublimi quercu nidum fecerat :
 Feles cavernam nacta in media pepererat :
 Sus nemoris cultrix fetum ad imam posuerat.
 Tum fortuitum feles contubernium
 Fraude et scelestas sic evertit malitia :
 Ad nidum scandit volucris : "Pernicies," ait,
 "Tibi paratur, forsitan et miseræ mihi ;
 Nam fodere terram quod vides quotidie
 Aprum insidiosum, quercum vult evertere,
 Ut nostram in plano facile progeniem opprimat."
 Terrore offuso et perturbatis sensibus
 Derepit ad cubile setosæ suis.
 "Magno," inquit, "in periculo sunt nati tui ;
 Nam, simul exieris pastum cum tenero grege,
 Aquila est parata rapere porcellos tibi."
 Hunc quoque timore postquam complevit locum,
 Dolosa tuto condidit sese cavo :
 Inde evagata noctu suspensio pede,

Ubi esca se replevit et prolem suam,
 Pavorem simulans prospicit toto die. 20
 Ruinam metuens aquila ramis desidet;
 Aper rapinam vitans non prodit foras.
 Quid multa? Inedia sunt consumpti cum suis
 Felisque catulis largam præbuerunt dapem.
 Quantum homo bilinguis sæpe concinnet mali, 25
 Documentum habere stulta credulitas potest.

FAB. V.

[ITEM] CÆSAR AD ATRIENSEM.

Est ardelionum quædam Romæ natio,
 Trepide concursans, occupata in otio,
 Gratis anhelans, multa agendo nihil agens,
 Sibi molesta et aliis odiosissima :
 Hanc emendare, si tamen possum, volo 5
 Vera fabella : pretium est operæ attendere.

Cæsar Tiberius quum petens Neapolim
 In Misenensem villam venisset suam,
 Quæ monte summo posita Luculli manu
 Prospectat Siculum et † prospicit Tuscum mare, 10
 Ex alticinctis unus atriensibus,
 Cui tunica ab humeris linteo Pelusio
 Erat dstricta, cirris dependentibus,
 Perambulante læta domino viridia,
 Alveolo cœpit ligneo conspergere 15
 Humum æstuantem, † jactans officium come :
 Sed deridetur. Inde notis flexibus
 Præcurrit alium in xystum, sedans pulverem.
 Agnoscit hominem Cæsar, remque intelligit :
 * ut putavit esse nescio quid boni : 20
 “ Heus !” inquit dominus. Ille enimvero adsilit,

Donationis alacer certæ gaudio.

Tum sic jocata est tanta majestas ducis :

“ Non multum egisti et opera nequicquam perit ;

Multo majoris alapæ mecum veneunt.”

25

FAB. VI.

AQUILA ET CORNIX.

Contra potentes nemo est munitus satis ;

Si vero accessit consiliator maleficus,

Vis et nequitia quicquid oppugnant, ruit.

Aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem :

Quæ quum abdidisset cornea corpus domo

5

Nec ullo pacto lædi posset condita,

Venit per auras cornix, et propter volans,

“ Opimam sane prædam rapuisti unguibus ;

Sed nisi monstraro quid sit faciendum tibi,

Gravi nequicquam te lassabit pondere.”

10

Promissa parte suadet, ut scopulum super

Altis ab astris duram inlidat corticem,

Qua comminuta facile vescatur cibo.

Inducta verbis aquila, monitis paruit,

Simul et magistræ large divisit dapem.

15

Sic tuta quæ naturæ fuerat munere,

Impar duobus occidit tristi nece.

FAB. VII.

MULI DUO ET VECTORES.

Muli gravati sarcinis ibant duo :

Unus ferebat fiscos cum pecunia,

Alter tumentes multo saccos hordeo.

Ille onere dives celsa cervice eminet,

Clarumque collo jactat tintinnabulum, 5
 Comes quieto sequitur et placido gradu.
 Subito latrones ex insidiis advolant
 Interque cædem ferro mulum sauciant,
 Diripiunt nummos, negligunt vile hordeum.
 Spoliatus igitur casus quum fleret suos, 10
 "Equidem," inquit alter, "me contemptum gaudeo,
 Nam nil amisi nec sum læsus vulnere."

Hoc argumento tuta est hominum tenuitas :
 Magnæ periclo sunt opes obnoxiae.

FAB. VIII.

CERVUS AD BOVES.

Cervus nemorosis excitatus latibulis,
 Ut venatorum fugeret instantem necem,
 Cæco timore proximam villam petit
 Et opportuno se bubili condidit.
 Hic bos latenti, "Quidnam voluisti tibi, 5
 Infelix, ultro qui ad necem cucurreris
 Hominumque tecto spiritum commiseris?"
 At ille supplex, "Vos modo," inquit, "parcite;
 Occasione rursus erumpam data."
 Spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices. 10
 Frondem bubulcus adfert nec ideo videt.
 Eunt subinde et redeunt omnes rustici;
 Nemo animadvertit : transit etiam vilicus,
 Nec ille quicquam sentit. Tum gaudens ferus
 Bubus quietis agere cœpit gratias, 15
 Hospitium adverso quod præstiterint tempore.
 Respondit unus, "Salvum te cupimus quidem ;
 Sed ille, qui oculos centum habet, si venerit,
 Magno in periclo vita vertetur tua."

Hæc inter ipse dominus a cena redit 20
 Et, quia corruptos viderat nuper boves,
 Accedit ad præsepe : " Cur frondis parum est,
 Stramenta desunt ? Tollere hæc aranea
 Quantum est laboris ? " Dum scrutatur singula,
 Cervi quoque alta conspicatur cornua : 25
 Quem convocata jubet occidi familia
 Prædamque tollit.—Hæc significat fabula,
 Dominum videre plurimum in rebus suis.

FAB. IX.

AUCTOR.

Æsopi ingenio statuam posuere Attici
 Servumque collocarunt æterna in basi ;
 Patere honori scirent ut cuncti viam
 Nec generi tribui, sed virtuti gloriam.
 Quoniam occuparat alter, ne primus forem, 5
 Ne solus esset, studui ; quod superfuit ;
 Nec hæc invidia, verum est æmulatio.
 Quod si labori faverit Latium meo,
 Plures habebit, quos opponat Græciæ,
 Si livor obtrectare curam voluerit, 10
 Non tamen eripiet laudis conscientiam.
 Si nostrum studium pervenit ad aures tuas
 Et arte fictas animus sentit fabulas,
 Omnem querelam submovet felicitas.
 Sin autem doctus illis occurrit labor, 15
 Sinistra quos in lucem natura extulit
 Nec quicquam possunt nisi meliores carpere,
 Fatale exitium corde durato feram,
 Donec fortunam criminis pudeat sui.

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FABULARUM ÆSOPIARUM
LIBER TERTIUS.

PHÆDRUS AD EUTYCHUM.

PHÆDRI libellos legere si desideras,
Vaces oportet, Eutyche, a negotiis,
Ut liber animus sentiat vim carminis.
“ Verum,” inquis, “ tanti non est ingenium tuum,
Momentum ut horæ pereat officii mei.” 5
Non ergo causa est manibus id tangi tuis,
Quod occupatis auribus non convenit.
Fortasse dices, “ Aliquæ venient feriæ,
Quæ me soluto pectore ad studium vocent.”
Legesne, quæso, potius viles nænias, 10
Impendas curam quam rei domesticæ,
Reddas amicis tempora, uxori vaces,
Animum relaxes, otium des corpori,
Ut adsuëtam fortius præstes vicem ?
Mutandum tibi propositum est et vitæ genus, 15
Intrare si Musarum limen cogitas.
Ego, quem Pierio mater enixa est jugo,
In quo tonanti sancta Mnemosyne Jovi
Fecunda novies artium peperit chorum ;
Quamvis in ipsa pene natus sim schola 20

Curamque habendi penitus corde eraserim
 Et laude invicta vitam in hanc incubuerim,
 Fastidiose tamen in cœtum recipior.
 Quid credis illi accidere, qui magnas opes
 Exaggerare quærit omni vigilia, 25
 Docto labori dulce præponens lucrum?
 Sed jam, "quodcunque fuerit," (ut dixit Sinon*,
 Ad regem quum Dardaniæ perductus foret,)

Librum exarabo tertium Æsopi stilo,
 Honori et meritis dedicans illum tuis. 30
 Quem si leges, lætabor; sin autem minus,
 Habebunt certe, quo se oblectent posteri.

Nunc, fabularum cur sit inventum genus,
 Brevi docebo. Servitus obnoxia,
 Quia quæ volebat non audebat dicere, 35
 Affectus proprios in fabellas transtulit
 Calumniamque fictis elusit jocis.
 Illius porro ego semita feci viam,
 Et cogitavi plura quam reliquerat,
 In calamitatem deligens quædam meam. 40
 Quod si accusator alius Sejano foret,
 Si testis alius, judex alius denique,
 Dignum faterer esse me tantis malis,
 Nec his dolorem delenirem remediis.

Suspicionem si quis errabit sua 45
 Et rapiet ad se, quod erit commune omnium,
 Stulte nudabit animi conscientiam.
 Huic excusatum me velim nihilominus:
 Neque enim notare singulos mens est mihi,
 Verum ipsam vitam et mores hominum ostendere. 50
 Rem me professum dicet fors aliquis gravem.
 Si Phryx Æsopus potuit, si Anacharsis Scythæ

* Vid. Virg. *Æn.* II. 77.

Æternam famam condere ingenio suo :
 Ego, litteratæ qui sum propior Græciæ,
 Cur somno inerti deseram patriæ decus ? 55
 Threïssa quum gens numeret auctores suos,
 Linoque Apollo sit parens, Musa Orpheo,
 Qui saxa cantu movit et domuit feras
 Hebrique^o tenuit impetus dulci mora.
 Ergo hinc abesto livor ; ne frustra gemas, 60
 Quoniam mihi sollemnis debetur gloria.
 Induxi te ad legendum : sincerum mihi
 Candore noto reddas iudiciũ peto.

FAB. I.

ANUS AD AMPHORAM.

Anus jacere vidit epotam amphoram,
 Adhuc, Falerna fæce, e testa nobili
 Odorem quæ jocundum late spargeret.
 Hanc postquam totis avida traxit naribus,
 “ O suavis anima ! quale in te dicam bonum 5
 Antehac fuisse, tales quum sint reliquiæ ? ”
 Hoc quo pertineat, dicet, qui me noverit.

FAB. II.

PANTHERA ET PASTORES.

Solet a despectis par referri gratia.
 Panthera imprudens olim in foveam decidit.
 Videre agrestes : alii fustes congerunt,
 Alii onerant saxis : quidam contra miseri
 Perituræ quippe, quamvis nemo læderet, 5
 Misere panem, ut sustineret spiritum.
 Nox insecuta est : abeunt securi domum,
 Quasi inventuri mortuam postridie.

At illa, vires ut refecit languidas,
 Veloci saltu fovea sese liberat 10
 Et in cubile concito properat gradu.
 Paucis diebus interpositis provolat,
 Pecus trucidat, ipsos pastores necat,
 Et cuncta vastans sævit irato impetu.
 Tum sibi timentes, qui feræ pepercerant, 15
 Damnum haud recusant, tantum pro vita rogant.
 At illa, "Memini qui me saxo petierit,
 Qui panem dederit : vos timere absistite :
 Illis revertor hostis, qui me læserunt."

FAB. III.

LANIUS ET SIMIUS.

Pendere ad lanium quidam vidit simium,
 Inter reliquias merces atque opsonia ;
 Quæsivit, quidnam saperet ? Tum lanius jocans,
 "Quale," inquit, "caput est, talis præstatur sapor."
 Ridicule magis hoc dictum quam vere æstimo ; 5
 Quando et formosos sæpe inveni pessimos,
 Et turpi facie multos cognovi optimos.

FAB. IV.

ÆSOPUS ET PETULANS.

Successus ad perniciem multos devocat.
 Æsopo quidam petulans lapidem impeggerat.
 "Tanto," inquit, "melior !" Assem deinde illi dedit,
 Sic prosecutus : "Plus non habeo mehercule,
 Sed, unde accipere possis, monstrabo tibi. 5
 Venit ecce dives et potens : huic similiter
 Impinge lapidem, et dignum accipies præmium."

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 Venit ecce dives et potens: huic similiter
 Impinge lapidem, et dignum accipies præmium."
 Persuasus ille fecit, quod monitus fuit;
 Sed spes fefellit impudentem audaciam:
 Comprensus namque poenas persolvit cruce. 10

FAB. VI.

MUSCA ET MULA.

Musca in temone sedit et mulam increpans,
 "Quam tarda es!" inquit: "non vis citius progredi?
 Vide, ne dolone collum compungam tibi."
 Respondit illa, "Verbis non moveor tuis;
 Sed istum timeo, sella qui prima sedens 5
 Jugum flagello temperat lento meum

Et ora frenis continet spumantibus :
 Quapropter aufer frivolum insolentiam
 Nam ubi † tricandum et ubi currendum sit scio."

Hac derideri fabula merito potest, 10
 Qui sine virtute vanas exercet minas.

FAB. VII.

LUPUS AD CANEM.

Quam dulcis sit libertas, breviter proloquar.
 Cani perpasto macie confectus lupus
 Forte occurrit : † dein salutantes invicem
 Ut restiterunt, "Unde sic, quæso, nites ?
 Aut quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis ? 5
 Ego, qui sum longe fortior, pereco famæ."
 Canis simpliciter, "Eadem est conditio tibi,
 Præstare domino si par officium potes."
 "Quod ?" inquit ille. "Custos ut sis liminis,
 A furibus tuearis et noctu domum." 10
 "Ego vero sum paratus : nunc patior nives
 Imbresque in silvis asperam vitam trahens :
 Quanto est facilius mihi sub tecto vivere,
 Et otiosum largo satiari cibo ?"
 "Veni ergo mecum." Dum procedunt, aspicit 15
 Lupus a catena collum detritum cani.
 "Unde hoc, amice ?" "Nihil est." "Dic, quæso, tamen."
 "Quia videor acer, alligant me interdum,
 Luce ut quiescam, et vigilem, nox quum venerit :
 Crepusculo solutus, qua visum est, vagor. 20
 Affertur ultro panis ; de mensa sua
 Dat ossa dominus ; frustra jactant familia,
 Et, quod fastidit quisque, pulmentarium.
 Sic sine labore venter impletur meus."

“Age, si quo abire est animus, est licentia?” 25
 “Non plane est,” inquit. “Fruere, quæ laudas, canis :
 Regnare nolo, liber ut non sim mihi.”

FAB VIII.

SOROR ET FRATER.

Præcepto monitus sæpe te considera.
 Habebat quidam filiam turpissimam
 Idemque insignem pulchra facie filium.
 Hi, speculum in cathedra matris ut positum fuit,
 Pueriliter ludentes forte inspexerunt. 5
 Hic se formosum jactat : illa irascitur
 Nec glorientis sustinet fratris jocos,
 Accipiens, quid enim ? cuncta in contumeliam.
 Ergo ad patrem decurrit læsura invicem,
 Magnaque invidia criminatur filium, 10
 Vir natus quod rem feminarum tetigerit.
 Amplexus ille utrumque et carpens oscula
 Dulcemque in ambos caritatem partiens,
 “Quotidie,” inquit, “speculo vos uti volo :
 Tu formam ne corrumpas nequitiae malis ; 15
 Tu faciem ut istam moribus vincas bonis.”

FAB. IX.

SOCRATES AD AMICOS.

Vulgare amici nomen, sed rara est fides.
 Quum parvas ædes sibi fundasset Socrates,
 (Cujus non fugio mortem si famam adsequar,
 Et cedo invidiæ, dummodo absolvar cinis :)
 Ex populo sic nescio quis, ut fieri solet, 5
 “Quæso, tam angustam talis vir ponis domum ?”
 “Utinam,” inquit, “veris hanc amicis impleam !”

FAB. X.

POETA DE CREDERE ET NON CREDERE.

Periculosum est credere et non credere.
 Utriusque exemplum breviter exponam rei.

Hippolytus obiit, quia novercæ creditum est :
 Cassandræ quia non creditum, ruit Ilium.

Ergo exploranda est veritas multum, prius 5
 Quam stulta prave judicet sententia.

Sed fabulosa ne vetustate elevem,
 Narrabo tibi memoria quod factum est mea.

Maritus quidam quum diligeret conjugem
 Togamque puram jam pararet filio, 10

Seductus in secretum a liberto est suo,
 Sperante heredem suffici se proximum,

Qui quum de puero multa mentitus foret
 Et plura de flagitiis castæ mulieris, 15

Adjecit id, quod sentiebat maxime
 Doliturum amanti, ventitare adulterum

Stuproque turpi pollui famam domûs.
 Incensus ille falso uxoris crimine

Simulavit iter ad villam clamque in oppido
 Subsedit : deinde noctu subito januam 20

Intravit, recta cubiculum uxoris petens,
 In quo dormire mater natum jusserat,

Ætatem adultam servans diligentius.
 Dum quærunl lumen, dum concursant familia, 25

Iræ furentis impetum non sustinens
 Ad lectum accedit, tentat in tenebris caput.

Ut sentit tonsum, gladio pectus transigit,
 Nihil respiciens, dum dolorem vindicet.

Lucerna adlata, simul aspexit filium
 Sanctamque uxorem dormientem cubiculo, 30

Sopita primo quæ nil somno senserat,
Repræsentavit in se pœnam facinoris
Et ferro incubuit, quod credulitas strinxerat.

Accusatores postularunt mulierem
Romamque pertraxerunt ad centumviros. 35
Maligna insontem deprimit suspicio,
Quod bona possideat. Stant patroni fortiter
Causam tuentes innocentis feminae.

A Divo Augusto tunc petiere iudices,
Ut adjuvaret juris jurandi fidem, 40
Quando ipsos error implicuisset criminis.
Qui postquam tenebras dispulit calumniae
Certumque fontem veritatis repperit,

“Luat,” inquit, “pœnas causa libertus mali.
Namque orbam nato simul et privatam viro 45
Miserandam potius quam damnandam existimo.”

Quod si delata perscrutatus crimina
Paterfamilias esset, si mendacium
Subtiliter limasset, a radicibus
Non evertisset scelere funesto domum. 50

Nil spernat auris, nec tamen credat statim :
Quandoquidem et illi peccant, quos minime putes,
Et qui non peccant impugnantur fraudibus.

Hoc admonere simplices etiam potest,
Opinione alterius ne quid ponderent : 55
Ambitio namque dissidens mortalium
Aut gratiæ subscribit aut odio suo.
Erit ille notus, quem per te cognoveris.

Hæc exsecutus sum propterea pluribus,
Brevitate nimia quoniam quosdam offendimus. 60

FAB. XI.

EUNUCHUS AD IMPROBUM.

Eunuchus litigabat cum quodam improbo,
Qui super obscena dicta et petulans jurgium
Damnum insectatus est amissi corporis.
“En,” ait, “hoc unum est, cur laborem validius,
Integritatis testes quia desunt mihi. 5
Sed quid fortunæ, stulte, delictum arguis?
Id demum est homini turpe, quod meruit pati.”

FAB. XII.

PULLUS AD MARGARITAM.

In sterquilino pullus gallinaceus
Dum quærit escam, margaritam repperit.
“Jaces indigno quanta res,” inquit, “loco!
Hoc si quis pretii cupidus vidisset tui,
Olim redisses ad splendorem pristinum: 5
Ego quod te inveni, potior cui multo est cibus,
Nec tibi prodesse nec mihi quicquam potest.”
Hoc illis narro, qui me non intelligunt.

FAB. XIII.

APES ET FUCI, VESPA JUDICE.

Apes in alta quercu fecerant favos:
Hos fuci inertes esse dicebant suos.
Lis ad forum deducta est, vespa judice:
Quæ genus utrumque nosset quum pulcherrime,
Legem duabus hanc proposuit partibus: 5
“Non inconueniens corpus et par est color,
In dubium plane res ut merito venerit.
Sed ne religio peccet inprudens mea,

Alvos accipite et ceris opus infundite,
 Ut ex sapore mellis et forma favi, 10
 De quīs nunc agitur, auctor horum appareat."
 Fuci recusant : apibus conditio placet.
 Tunc illa talem † sustulit sententiam :
 " Apertum est quis non possit, et quis fecerit.
 Quapropter apibus fructum restituo suum." 15
 Hanc præterissem fabulam silentio,
 Si pactam fuci non recusassent fidem.

FAB. XIV.

DE LUSU ET SEVERITATE.

Puerorum in turba quidam ludentem Atticus
 Æsopum nucibus quum vidisset, restitit
 Et quasi delirum risit. Quod sensit simul
 Derisor potius quam deridendus senex,
 Arcum retensum posuit in media via : 5
 " Heus !" inquit, " sapiens, expedi, quid fecerim."
 Concurrit populus. Ille se torquet diu
 Nec quæstionis positæ causam intelligit.
 Novissime succumbit. Tum victor sophus,
 " Cito rumpes arcum, semper si tensum habueris ; 10
 At si laxaris, quum voles erit utilis."
 Sic ludus animo debet aliquando dari,
 Ad cogitandum melior ut redeat tibi.

FAB. XV.

CANIS AD AGNUM.

Inter capellas agno balanti canis,
 " Stulte," inquit, " erras ; non est hīc mater tua ;"
 Ovesque segregatas ostendit procul.
 " Non illam quæro, quæ, quum libitum est, concipit,
 Dein portat onus ignotum certis mensibus, 5

Novissime prolapsam effundit sarcinam ;
 Verum illam, quæ me nutrit admoto ubere,
 Fraudatque natos lacte, ne desit mihi."

"Tamen illa est potior, quæ te peperit." "Non ita est.
 Unde illa scivit, niger an albus nascerer ? 10

Age porro ; parere si voluisset feminam,
 Quid profecisset, quum crearer masculus ?
 Beneficium magnum sane natali dedit,
 Ut expectarem lanium in horas singulas !
 Cujus potestas nulla in gignendo fuit, 15
 Cur hac sit potior, quæ jacentis miserita est
 Dulcemque sponte præstat benevolentiam ?
 Facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas."

His demonstrare voluit auctor versibus
 Obsistere homines legibus, meritis capi. 20

FAB. XVI.

CICADA ET NOCTUA.

Humanitati qui se non accommodat,
 Plerumque pœnas oppetit superbîæ.

Cicada acerbum noctuæ convicium
 Faciebat, solitæ victum in tenebris quærere,
 Cavoque ramo capere somnum interdiu. 5

Rogata est, ut taceret. Multo validius
 Clamare occepit. Rursus admota prece
 Accensa magis est. Noctua ut vidit sibi
 Nullum esse auxilium et verba contemni sua,
 Hac est aggressa garrulam fallacia : 10

"Dormire quia me non sinunt cantus tui,
 Sonare cithara quos putes Apollinis,
 Potare est animus nectar, quod Pallas mihi
 Nuper donavit ; si non fastidis, veni ;
 Una bibamus." Illa, quæ arebat siti, 15

Simul cognovit vocem laudari suam,
 Cupide advolavit. Noctua egressa e cavo
 Trepidantem consecrata est et leto dedit.
 Sic viva quod negarat tribuit mortua.

FAB. XVII.

ARBORES IN DEORUM TUTELA.

Olim, quas vellent esse in tutela sua,
 Divi legerunt arbores. Quercus Jovi
 Et myrtus Veneri placuit, Phœbo laurea,
 Pinus Cybebæ, populus celsa Herculi.
 Minerva admirans, quare steriles sumerent, 5
 Interrogavit. Causam dixit Jupiter :
 “Honorem fructu ne videamur vendere.”
 “At mehercules narrabit quod quis voluerit,
 Oliva nobis propter fructum est gratior.”
 Tunc sic deorum genitor atque hominum sator, 10
 “O nata, merito sapiens dicere omnibus !
 Nisi utile est quod facimus, stulta est gloria.”
 Nihil agere quod non prosit fabella admonet.

FAB. XVIII.

PAVO AD JUNONEM DE VOCE SUA.

Pavo ad Junonem venit indigne ferens
 Cantus luscini quod sibi non tribuerit :
 Illum esse cunctis auribus admirabilem,
 Se derideri, simul ac vocem miserit.
 Tunc consolandi gratia dixit dea, 5
 “Sed forma vincis, vincis magnitudine ;
 Nitor smaragdi collo præfulget tuo
 Pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas.”
 “Quo mî,” inquit, “mutam speciem, si vincor sono ?”

“ Fatorum arbitrio partes sunt vobis datæ : 10
 Tibi forma, vires aquilæ, lusciniò melos,
 Augurium corvo, læva cornici omina :
 Omnesque propriis sunt contentæ dotibus.”
 Noli affectare quod tibi non est datum,
 Delusa ne spes ad querelam recidat. 15

FAB. XIX.

ÆSOPUS RESPONDET GARRULO.

Æsopus domino solus quum esset familia,
 Parare cenam jussus est maturius.
 Ignem ergo quærens, aliquot lustravit domus,
 Tandemque, invenit, ubi lucernam accenderet.
 Tum circueunti fuerat quod iter longius, 5
 Effecit brevius : namque recta per forum
 Cœpit redire. Et quidam e turba garrulus,
 “ Æsope, medio sole quid cum lumine ?”
 “ Hominem,” inquit, “ quæro,” et abiit festinans domum.
 Hoc si molestus ille ad animum rettulit, 10
 Sensit profecto se hominem non visum seni,
 Intempestive qui occupato alluserit.

PHÆDRI AUGUSTI LIBERTI
FABULARUM ÆSOPIARUM
LIBER QUARTUS.

FAB. I.

ASINUS ET GALLI.

QUI natus est infelix, non vitam modo
Tristem decurrit, verum post obitum quoque
Persequitur illum dura fati miseria.

Galli Cybebes circum in quæstus ducere
Asinum solebant bajulantem sarcinas.
Is quum labore et plagis esset mortuus,
Detracta pelle sibi fecerunt tympana.
Rogati mox a quodam delicio suo,
Quidnam fecissent? hoc locuti sunt modo:
“Putabat se post mortem securum fore;
Ecce aliæ plagæ congeruntur mortuo.”

10

FAB. II.

POËTA.

Joculari tibi videtur: et sane levi,
Dum nihil habemus majus, calamo ludimus.
Sed diligenter intueri has nœnias:
Quantam sub illis utilitatem reperies!

Non semper ea sunt, quæ videntur : decipit 5
Frons prima multos ; rara mens intelligit,
Quod interiore condidit cura angulo.
Hoc ne locutus sine mercede existimer,
Fabellam adjiciam de mustela et muribus.

Mustela, quum annis et senecta debilis 10
Mures veloces non valeret adsequi,
Involit se farina et obscuro loco
Abjecit neglegenter. Mus escam putans
Adsiluit et compressus occubuit neci.
Alter similiter periit, deinde et tertius : 15
Aliquot secutis venit et retorridus,
Qui sæpe laqueos et muscipula effugerat ;
Proculque insidias cernens hostis callidi,
“ Sic valeas,” inquit, “ut farina es, quæ jaces !”

FAB. III.

DE VULPE ET UVA.

Fame coacta vulpes alta in vinea
Uvam appetebat summis saliens viribus ;
Quam tangere ut non potuit, discedens ait,
“ Nondum matura est ; nolo acerbam sumere.”

Qui facere quæ non possunt, verbis elevant, 5
Adscribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi.

FAB. IV.

EQUUS ET APER.

Equus sedare solitus quo fuerat sitim,
Dum sese aper volutat, turbavit vadum.
Hinc orta lis est. Sonipes iratus fero
Auxilium petiit hominis, quem dorso levans
Rediit ad hostem. Jactis hunc telis eques 5
Postquam interfecit, sic locutus traditur,

“ Lætor tulisse auxilium me precibus tuis ;
Nam prædam cepi et didici quam sis utilis.”

Atque ita coëgit frenos invitum pati.
Tum mæstus ille, “ Parvæ vindictam rei
Dum quæro demens, servitutem repperi.”

10

Hæc iracundos admonebit fabula
Impune potius lædi quam dedi alteri.

FAB. V.

POËTA.

Plus esse in uno sæpe quam in turba boni,
Narratione posteris tradam brevi.

Quidam decedens tres reliquit filias :

Unam formosam et oculis venantem viros ;

At alteram lanificam et frugi, rusticam ;

5

Devotam vino tertiam et turpissimam.

Harum autem matrem fecit heredem senex

Sub conditione, totam ut fortunam tribus

Æqualiter distribuât, sed tali modo :

Ne data possideant aut fruantur ; tum, simul

10

Habere res desierint, quas acceperint,

Centena matri conferant sestertia.

Athenas rumor implet. Mater sedula

Juris peritos consulit : nemo expedit,

Quo pacto non possideant, quod fuerit datum,

15

Fructumve capiant : deinde quæ tulerint nihil,

Quanam ratione conferant pecuniam.

Postquam consumpta est temporis longi mora,

Nec testamenti potuit sensus colligi,

Fidem advocavit, jure neglecto, parens.

20

Seponeit mœchæ vestem, mundum muliebrem,

Lavationem argenteam, cunuchos, glabros :

Lanificæ agellos, pecora, villam, operarios,
 Boves, jumenta et instrumentum rusticum :
 Potrici plenam antiquis apothecam cadis, 25
 Domum politam et delicatos hortulos.
 Sic destinata dare quum vellet singulis
 Et approbaret populus, qui illas nôverat,
 Æsopus media subito in turba constitit :
 “ O si maneret condito sensus patri, 30
 Quam graviter ferret, quod voluntatem suam
 Interpretari non potuissent Attici !”
 Rogatus deinde solvit errorem omnium.
 “ Domum et ornamenta cum venustis hortulis
 Et vina vetera date lanificæ rusticæ : 35
 Vestem, uniones, pedisequos et cetera
 Illi assignate, vitam quæ luxu trahit :
 Agros, vites et pecora cum pastoribus
 Donate mœchæ. Nulla poterit perpeti,
 Ut moribus quid teneat alienum suis. 40
 Deformis cultum vendet, ut vinum paret ;
 Agros abjiciet mœcha, ut ornatum paret ;
 At illa gaudens pecore et lanæ dedita
 Quacunque summa tradet luxuriæ domum.
 Sic nulla possidebit, quod fuerit datum, 45
 Et dictam matri conferent pecuniam
 Ex pretio rerum, quas vendiderint singulæ.”
 Ita quod multorum fugit imprudentiam
 Unius hominis repperit sollertia.

FAB. VI.

PUGNA MURIUM ET MUSTELARUM.

Quum victi mures mustelarum exercitum
 (Historia quorum in tabernis pingitur,)

Fugerent, et arctos circum trepidarent cavos,
Ægre recepti tamen evaserunt necem.

Duces eorum, qui capitibus cornua 5

Suis ligarant, ut conspicuum in prælio

Haberent signum, quod sequerentur milites,

Hæsere in portis suntque capti ab hostibus ;

Quos immolatos victor avidis dentibus

Capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu. 10

Quemcunque populum tristis eventus premit,

Periclitatur magnitudo principum :

Minuta plebes facili præsidio latet.

FAB. VII.

PHÆDRUS.

Tu, qui, nasute, scripta distringis mea

Et hoc jocosum legere fastidis genus,

Parva libellum sustine patientia,

Severitatem frontis dum placo tuæ

Et in cothurnis prodit Æsopus novis. 5

“Utinam nec unquam Pelii nemoris jugo

Pinus bipenni concidisset Thessala !

Nec ad professæ mortis audacem viam

Fabricasset Argus opere Palladio ratem,

Inhospitalis prima quæ Ponti sinus 10

Patefecit in perniciem Graiûm et Barbarûm !

Namque et superbi luget Æetæ domus,

Et regna Pelix scelere Medææ jacent,

Quæ sævum ingenium variis involvens modis,

Illic per artus fratris explicuit fugam, 15

Hic cæde patris Peliadum infecit manus.”

Quid tibi videtur ? “Hoc quoque insulsum est,” ais,

“Falsoque dictum ; longe quia vetustior

Ægæa Minos classe perdomuit freta
 Justoque vindicavit exemplo impetum." 20
 Quid ergo possum facere tibi, lector Cato,
 Si nec fabellæ te juvant nec fabulæ!
 Noli molestus esse omnino litteris,
 Majorem exhibeant ne tibi molestiam.
 Hoc illis dictum est, qui stultitia nauseant 25
 Et, ut putentur sapere, cælum vituperant.

FAB. VIII.

SERPENS AD FABRUM FERRARIUM.

Mordaciorem qui improbo dente appetit,
 Hoc argumento se describi sentiat.
 In officinam fabri venit vipera.
 Hæc quum tentaret, si qua res esset cibi,
 Limam momordit. Illa contra contumax, 5
 " Quid me," inquit, " stulta, dente captas lædere,
 Omne adsuevi ferrum quæ corrodere ?"

FAB. IX

VULPES ET CAPER.

Homo in periculum simul ac venit callidus,
 Reperire effugium alterius quærit malo.
 Quum decidisset vulpes in puteum inscia
 Et altiore clauderetur margine,
 Devenit hircus sitiens in eundem locum ; 5
 Simul rogavit : esset an dulcis liquor
 Et copiosus ? Illa fraudem moliens,
 " Descende, amice ; tanta bonitas est aquæ,
 Voluptas ut satiari non possit mea."
 Immisit se barbatus. Tum vulpecula 10
 Evasit puteo, nixa celsis cornibus,
 Hircumque clauso liquit hærentem vado.

FAB. X.

DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas :
 Propriis repletam vitiis post tergum dedit,
 Alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem.

Hac re videre nostra mala non possumus ;
 Alii simul delinquant, censores sumus.

5

FAB. XI.

FUR ET LUCERNA.

Lucernam fur accendit ex ara Jovis
 Ipsumque compilavit ad lumen suum.
 Onustus qui sacrilegio quum discederet,
 Repente vocem sancta misit Religio :
 “ Malorum quamvis ista fuerint munera
 Mihique invisâ, ut non offendar subripi,
 Tamen, sceleste, spiritu culpam lues,
 Olim quum adscriptus venerit pœnæ dies.
 Sed ne ignis noster facinori præluceat,
 Per quem verendos excolit pietas deos,
 Veto esse tale luminis commercium.”
 Ita hodie nec lucernam de flamma deûm
 Nec de lucerna fas est accendi sacrum.

5

10

Quot res contineat hoc argumentum utiles,
 Non explicabit alius, quam qui repperit.
 Significat primo sæpe, quos ipse alueris,
 Tibi inveniri maxime contrarios ;
 Secundo ostendit scelera non ira deûm,
 Fatorum dicto sed puniri tempore :
 Novissime interdicat, ne cum malefico
 Usum bonus consociet ullius rei.

15

20

FAB. XII.

MALAS ESSE DIVITIAS.

Opes invisæ merito sunt forti viro,
Quia dives arca veram laudem intercipit.

Cælo receptus propter virtutem Hercules
Quum gratulantes persalutasset deos,
Veniente Pluto, qui Fortunæ est filius,
Avertit oculos. Causam quæsitivit pater.
“Odi,” inquit, “illum, quia malis amicus est
Simulque objecto cuncta corrumpit lucro.”

5

FAB. XIII.

DE LEONE REGNANTE.

Utilius homini nihil est quam recte loqui:
Probanda cunctis est quidem sententia,
Sed ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas.

Quum se ferarum regem fecisset leo,
Et æquitatis vellet famam consequi,
A pristina deflexit consuetudine,
Atque inter illas tenui contentus cibo
Sancta incorrupta jura reddebat fide.
Postquam labare cœpit pœnitentia,

5

* * * * *

FAB. XIV.

* * * * *

A fictione veretri linguam mulieris,
Affinitatem traxit inde obscenitas.

FAB. XV.

IDEM.

Rogavit alter, tribadas et molles mares
Quæ ratio procreasset? Exposuit senex :—

“Idem Prometheus, auctor vulgi fictilis,
(Qui simul offendit ad fortunam, frangitur,) 5

Naturæ partes, veste quas celat pudor,

Quum separatim toto finxisset die,

Aptare mox ut posset corporibus suis,

Ad cenam est invitatus subito a Libero ;

Ubi irrigatus multo venas nectare

Sero domum est reversus titubanti pede. 10

Tum semisomno corde et errore ebrio

Applicuit virginale generi masculo

Et masculina membra applicuit feminis.

Ita nunc libido pravo fruitur gaudio.”

FAB. XVI.

DE CAPRIS BARBATIS.

Barbam capellæ quum impetrassent ab Jove,

Hirci mærentes indignari cœperunt,

Quod dignitatem feminæ æquassent suam.

“Sinite,” inquit, “illas gloria vana frui

Et usurpare vestri ornatum muneris, 5

Pares dum non sint vestræ fortitudini.”

Hoc argumentum monet, ut sustineas tibi

Habitu esse similes, qui sint virtute impares.

FAB. XVII.

DE FORTUNIS HOMINUM.

Quum de fortunis quidam quereretur suis,

Æsopus finxit consolandi gratia :—

Vexata sævis navis tempestatibus,
 Inter vectorum lacrimas et mortis metum,
 Faciem ad serenam subito *ut* mutatur dies, 5
 Ferri secundis tuta cœpit flatibus
 Nimiaque nautas hilaritate extollere.
 Factus periculo tum gubernator sophus,
 “Parce gaudere oportet et sensim queri,
 Totam quia vitam miscet dolor et gaudium.” 10

FAB. XVIII.

CANUM LEGATI AD JOVEM.

Canes legatos olim misere ad Jovem,
 Melioris vitæ tempus oratum suæ,
 Ut sese eriperet hominum contumeliis,
 Furfuribus sibi conspersum quod panem darent
 Fimoque turpi maximam explerent famem. 5
 Profecti sunt legati non celeri pede,
 Dum naribus scrutantur escam in stercore.
 Citati non respondent. Vix tandem invenit
 Eos Mercurius et turbatos attrahit.
 Tum vero vultum magni ut viderunt Jovis, 10
 Totam timentes concacarunt regiam,
 Propulsi vero fustibus vadunt foras.
 Vetat dimitti magnus illos Jupiter.
 Mirati sibi legatos non revertier,
 Turpe æstimantes aliquid commissum a suis, 15
 Post aliquod tempus alios adscribi jubent.
 Rumor legatos superiores prodidit.
 Timentes rursus aliquid ne simile accidat,
 Odore canibus apum sed multo replent.
 Mandata dant : legati mittuntur, statim 20
 Abeunt. Rogantes aditum, continuo impetrant.
 Consedit genitor tum deorum maximus

Quassatque fulmen : tremere cœpere omnia
 Canes confusi, subitus quod fuerat fragor,
 Repente odorem mixtum cum merdis cacant. 25
 Reclamant omnes, vindicandam injuriam.
 Sic est locutus ante pœnam Jupiter,
 “ Legatos non est regis non dimittere,
 Nec est difficile pœnas culpæ imponere ;
 Sed hoc feretis pro judicio præmium : 30
 Non veto dimitti, verum cruciari fame,
 Ne ventrem continere non possint suum.
 Illi autem, qui miserunt vos tam futiles,
 Nunquam carebunt hominis contumelia.”
 Ita nunc legatos expectantes posterī, 35
 Novum venire quum videt, culum olfacit.

FAB. XIX.

SERPENS. MISERICORDIA NOCIVA.

Qui fert malis auxilium, post tempus dolet.
 Gelu rigentem quidam colubram sustulit
 Sinuque fovit, contra se ipse misericors :
 Namque ut refecta est, necuit hominem protinus.
 Hanc alia quum rogaret causam facinoris, 5
 Respondit, “ Ne quis discat prodesse improbis.”

FAB. XX.

VULPES ET DRACO.

Vulpes, cubile fodiens, dum terram eruit
 Agitque plures altius cuniculos,
 Pervenit ad draconis speluncam ultimam,
 Custodiebat qui thesauros abditos.
 Hunc simul aspexit, “ Oro, ut imprudentiæ 5
 Des primum veniam ; deinde si pulchre vides,

Quam non conveniens aurum sit vitæ meæ,
 Respondeas clementer. Quem fructum capis
 Hoc ex labore, quodve tantum est præmium,
 Ut careas somno et ævum in tenebris exigas ?" 10
 " Nullum," inquit ille, " verum hoc a summo mihi
 Jove attributum est." " Ergo nec sumis tibi
 Nec ulli donas quicquam ?" " Sic fati placet."
 " Nolo irascaris, libere si dixerò :
 Dîs est iratis natus, qui est similis tibi." 15
 Abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt,
 Quid mente cæca miserum torques spiritum ?
 Tibi dico, avare, gaudium heredis tui,
 Qui ture superos, ipsum te fraudas cibo ;
 Qui tristis audis musicum citharæ sonum ; 20
 Quem tibiærum macerat jucunditas ;
 Opsoniorum pretia cui gemitum exprimunt ;
 Qui dum quadrantes aggeras patrimonio,
 Cælum fatigas sordido perjurio ;
 Qui circumcidis omnem impensam funeri, 25
 Libitina ne quid de tuo faciat lucri.

XXI.

PHÆDRUS.

Quid judicare cogitet livor modo,
 Licet dissimulet, pulchre tamen intelligo.
 Quicquid putabit esse dignum memoria,
 Æsopi dicet ; si quid minus arriserit,
 A me contendet fictum quovis pignore. 5
 Quem volo refelli jam nunc responso meo :
 Sive hoc ineptum, sive laudandum est opus,
 Invenit ille, nostra perfecit manus.
 Sed exsequamur cœptum propositi ordinem.

FAB. XXII.

DE SIMONIDE.

Homo doctus in se semper divitias habet.
 Simonides, qui scripsit egregium melos,
 Quo paupertatem sustineret facilius,
 Circuire cœpit urbes Asiæ nobiles,
 Mercede accepta laudem victorum canens. 5
 Hoc genere quæstus postquam locuples factus est,
 Redire in patriam voluit cursu pelagio ;
 [Erat autem natus, ut aiunt, in Cea insula :]
 Ascendit navem, quam tempestas horrida,
 Simul et vetustas medio dissolvit mari. 10
 Hi zonas, illi res pretiosas colligunt,
 Subsidium vitæ. Quidam curiosior,
 “ Simonide, tu ex opibus nil sumis tuis ?”
 “ Mecum,” inquit, “ mea sunt cuncta.” Tunc pauci
 enatant,
 Quia plures onere degravati perierant. 15
 Prædones adsunt, rapiunt, quod quisque extulit,
 Nudos relinquunt. Forte Clazomenæ prope
 Antiqua fuit urbs, quam petierunt naufragi.
 Hic litterarum quidam studio deditus,
 Simonidis qui sæpe versus legerat, 20
 Eratque absentis admirator maximus,
 Sermone ab ipso cognitum cupidissime
 Ad se recepit ; veste, nummis, familia
 Hominem exornavit. Ceteri tabulam suam
 Portant, rogantes victum. Quos casu obvios 25
 Simonides ut vidit, “ Dixi,” inquit, “ mea
 Mecum esse cuncta ; vos quod rapuistis, perît.”

FAB. XXIII.

MONS PARTURIENS.

Mons parturibat, gemitus immanes ciens,
 Eratque in terris maxima expectatio.
 At ille murem peperit. Hoc scriptum est tibi,
 Qui, magna quum minaris, extricas nihil.

FAB. XXIV.

FORMICA ET MUSCA.

[Nil agere, quod non prosit, fabella indicat.]
 Formica et musca contendebant acriter,
 Quæ pluris esset. Musca sic cœpit prior :
 “ Conferre nostris tu potes te laudibus ?
 Ubi immolatur, exta prægusto deûm ; 5
 Moror inter aras, templa perlustro omnia.
 In capite regis sedeo, quum visum est mihi,
 Et matronarum casta delibo oscula.
 Laboro nihil, atque optimis rebus fruor.
 Quid horum simile tibi contingit, rustica ? ” 10
 “ Est gloriosus sane convictus deûm,
 Sed illi, qui invitatur, non qui invisus est.
 Reges commemoras et matronarum oscula.
 Ego granum in hiemem quum studiose congero,
 Te circa murum pasci video stercore. 15
 Aras frequentas : nempe abigeris, quo venia.
 Nihil laboras : ideo quum opus est, nil habes.
 Super etiam jactas, tegere quod debet pudor.
 Æstate me laccessis ; quum bruma est, siles.
 Mori contractam quum te cogunt frigora, 20
 Me copiosa recipit incolumem domus.
 Satis profecto rettudi superbiam.”

Fabella talis hominum discernit notas
Eorum, qui se falsis ornant laudibus,
Et quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus.

25

FAB. XXV

POËTA.

Quantum valerent inter homines litteræ,
Dixi superius : quantus nunc illis honos
A superis sit tributus, tradam memoriæ.

Simonides idem ille, de quo rettuli,
Victori laudem cuidam pyctæ ut scriberet,
Certo conduxit pretio : secretum petit.

5

Exigua quum frenaret materia impetum,
Usus † poëtæ moris est licentiâ

Atque interposuit gemina Ledæ sidera,
Auctoritatem similis referens gloriæ.

10

Opus approbavit ; sed mercedis tertiam
Accepit partem. Quum relicuam posceret,
“ Illi,” inquit, “ reddent, quorum sunt laudis duæ.

Verum, ut ne irate te dimissum sentiant,

Ad cenam mihi promitte ; cognatos volo
Hodie invitare, quorum es in numero mihi.”

15

Fraudatus quamvis et dolens injuria,
Ne male dimissam gratiam corrumpere,
Promisit. Rediit hora dicta, recubuit.

Splendebat hilare poculis convivium ;
Magno apparatu læta resonabat domus,
Repente duo quum juvenes sparsi pulvere,

20

Sudore multo diffuentes, corpore
Humanam supra formam, cuidam servulo

Mandant, ut ad se provocet Simonidem ;
Illius interesse, ne faciat moram.

25

Homo perturbatus excitat Simonidem.

Unum promorat vix pedem triclinio,

Ruina camaræ subito oppressit ceteros ;
 Nec ulli juvenes sunt reperti ad januam.
 Ut est vulgatus ordo narratæ rei,
 Omnes scierunt numinum præsentiam
 Vati dedisse vitam mercedis loco.

30

XXVI.

IDEM POËTA.

Supersunt mihi quæ scribam, sed parco sciens :

Primum esse tibi ne videar molestior,
 Distringit quem multarum rerum varietas ;

Dein si quis eadem forte conari velit,
 Habere ut possit aliquid operis residui :

5

Quamvis materiæ tanta abundet copia,
 Labori faber ut desit, non fabro labor.
 Brevitati nostræ præmium ut reddas, peto,
 Quod es pollicitus : exhibe vocis fidem.

Nam vita morti propior est quotidie :

10

Et hoc minus perveniet ad me muneris,
 Quo plus consumet temporis dilatio.

Si cito rem perages, usus fiet longior ;

Fruar diutius, si celerius cepero.

Languentis ævi dum sunt aliquæ reliquæ,

15

Auxilio locus est : olim senio debilem

Frustra adjuvare bonitas nitetur tua,

Quum jam desierit esse beneficio utilis

Et mors vicina flagitabit debitum.

Stultum admovere tibi preces existimo,

20

Proclivis ultro quum sit misericordia.

Sæpe impetravit veniam confessus reus :

Quanto innocenti justius debet dari ?

Tuæ sunt partes ; fuerunt aliorum prius,

Dein simili gyro venient aliorum vices.

25

Decerne quod religio, quod patitur fides,
 Et gratulari me fac iudicio tuo.
 Excedit animus quem proposuit terminum ;
 Sed difficulter continetur spiritus,
 Integritatis qui sinceræ conscius, 30
 A noxiorum premitur insolentiis.
 Qui sint, requires : apparebunt tempore.
 Ego, quondam legi quam puer sententiam,
 “ Palam mutire plebeio piaculum est,”
 Dum sanitas constabit, pulchre meminero. 35

XXVII.

POËTA AD PARTICULONEM.

Quum destinassem terminum operi statuere
 In hoc, ut aliis esset materiæ satis,
 Consilium tacito corde damnavi meum :
 Nam si quis talis est etiam tituli appetens,
 Quo pacto † damnabit, quidnam omiserim, 5
 Ut illud ipsum cupiat famæ tradere,
 Sua cuique quum sit animi cogitatio
 Colorque proprius ! Ergo non levitas mihi,
 Sed certa ratio causam scribendi dedit.
 Quare, Particulo, quoniam caperis fabulis, 10
 (Quas Æsopias, non Æsopi, nomino :
 † Quasi paucas ille ostendit ; ego plures dissero,
 Usus vetusto genere, sed rebus novis ;)
 Quartum libellum † dum varie perleges.
 Hunc obtrectare si volet malignitas, 15
 Imitari dum non possit, obtrectet licet.
 Mihi parta laus est, quod tu, quod similes tui
 Vestras in chartas verba transfertis mea
 Dignumque longa judicatis memoria.
 Illitteratum plausum cur desidero ? 20

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PROLOGUS.

IDEM POËTA.

ÆSOPI nomen sicubi interposuero,
Cui reddidi jam pridem quicquid debui,
Auctoritatis esse scito gratia :
Ut quidam artifices nostro faciunt seculo,
Qui pretium operibus majus inveniunt, novo 5
Si marmori adscripserunt Praxitelen suo,
† Detrito Myronem argento. Fabulæ exaudiant.
Adeo fucatæ plus vetustati favet
Invidia mordax quam bonis præsentibus.
Sed jam ad fabellam talis exempli feror : 10

FAB. I.

DEMETRIUS REX ET MENANDER POËTA.

Demetrius, qui dictus est Phaleræus,
Athenas occupavit imperio improbo.
Ut mos est vulgi, passim et certatim ruit :
“ Feliciter ! ” succlamant. Ipsi principes
Illam osculantur, qua sunt oppressi, manum, 5
† Tacite gementes tristem fortunæ vicem.

Quin etiam resides et sequentes otium,
 Ne defuisse noceat, repunt ultimi :
 In quīs Menander, nobilis comœdiis,
 Quas ipsum ignorans legerat Demetrius 10
 Et admiratus fuerat ingenium viri,
 Unguento delibutus, vestitu fluens,
 Veniebat gressu delicato et languido.
 Hunc ubi tyrannus vidit extremo agmine,
 " Quisnam cinædus ille in conspectu meo 15
 Audet venire ?" Responderunt proximi, ^{x sou}
 " Hic est Menander scriptor." Mutatus statim, Cevere
 " Homo," inquit, " fieri non potest formosior."
 [*Humanum sæpe sic iudicium fallitur.*]

FAB. II.

VIATORES ET LATRO.

Duo quum incidissent in latronem milites,
 Unus profugit, alter autem restitit
 Et vindicavit sese forti dextera.
 Latrone occiso timidus accurrit comes
 Stringitque gladium, dein rejecta pænula, 5
 " Cedo," inquit, " illum ; jam curabo sentiat,
 Quos attentarit." Tunc, qui depugnaverat,
 " Vellem istis verbis saltem adjuvisses modo ;
 Constantior fuisset vera existimans.
 Nunc conde ferrum et linguam pariter futilem, 10
 Ut possis alios ignorantes fallere.
 Ego, qui sum expertus, quantis fugias viribus,
 Scio, quam virtuti non sit credendum tuæ."
 Illi assignari debet hæc narratio,
 Qui re secunda fortis est, dubia fugax. 15

FAB. III.

CALVUS ET MUSCA.

Calvi momordit musca nudatum caput ;
 Quam opprimere captans alapam sibi duxit gravem.
 Tunc illa irridens, " Punctum volucris parvulæ
 Voluisti morte ulcisci ; quid facies tibi,
 Injuriae qui addideris contumeliam ?" 5
 Respondit, " Mecum facile redeo in gratiam,
 Quia non fuisse mentem lædendi scio.
 Sed te, contempti generis animal improbum,
 Quæ delectaris bibere humanum sanguinem,
 Optem necare vel majore incommodo." x carere 10
 Hoc argumentum veniam ei dari docet,
 Qui casu peccat. Nam qui consilio est nocens,
 Illum esse quamvis dignum poena judico.

FAB. IV.

ASINI ET PORCELLI.

Quidam immolasset verrem quum sancto Herculi,
 Cui pro salute votum debebat sua,
 Asello jussit reliquias poni hordei.
 Quas aspernatus ille sic locutus est :
 " Libenter istum prorsus appeterem cibum, 5
 Nisi, qui nutritus illo est, jugulatus foret."
 Hujus respectu fabulæ deterritus
 Periculosum semper vitavi lucrum.
 Sed dicis, " Qui rapuere divitias, habent."
 Numeremus agetum, qui deprenti perierunt ; 10
 Majorem turbam punitorum reperiēs.
 Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo.

FAB. V.

SCURRA ET RUSTICUS

Pravo favore labi mortales solent
Et, pro judicio dum stant erroris sui,
Ad pœnitendum rebus manifestis agi.
Facturus ludos quidam dives nobiles
Proposito cunctos invitavit præmio, 5
Quam quisque posset ut novitatem ostenderet.
Venere artifices laudis ad certamina :
Quos inter scurra, notus urbano sale,
Habere dixit se genus spectacula,
Quod in theatro nunquam prolatum foret. 10
Dispersus rumor civitatem concitat.
Paullo ante vacua turbam deficiunt loca.
In scena vero postquam solus constitit
Sine apparatu, nullis adjutoribus,
Silentium ipsa fecit expectatio. 15
Ille in sinum repente demisit caput
Et sic porcelli vocem est imitatus sua,
Verum ut subesse pallio contenderent
Et excuti juberent. Quo facto simul
Nihil est repertum, multis onerant laudibus 20
Hominemque plausu prosequuntur maximo.
Hoc vidit fieri rusticus. “Non mehercule
Me vincet,” inquit : et statim professus est
Idem facturum melius se postridie.
Fit turba major. Jam favor mentes tenet 25
Et derisurus, non spectaturus, silet.
Uterque prodit. Scurra degrunnit prior
Movetque plausus et clamores suscitât.
Tunc simulans sese vestimentis rusticus
Porcellum obtegere, (quod faciebat scilicet, 30

Sed, in priore quia nil compererant, latens :)
 Pervellit aurem vero, quem celaverat,
 Et cum dolore vocem naturæ exprimit.
 Acclamat populus scurræ multo similis
 Imitatum, et cogit rusticum trudi foras.
 At ille profert ipsum porcellum e sinu,
 Turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans :
 " En hic declarat, quales sitis iudices !"

35

VI.

POËTA AD PARTICULONEM.

Adhuc supersunt multa, quæ possim loqui,
 Et copiosa abundat rerum varietas ;
 Sed temperatæ suaves sunt argutiæ,
 Immodicæ offendunt. Quare, vir sanctissime,
 Particulo, chartis nomen victurum meis,
 Latinis dum manebit pretium litteris,
 Si non ingenium, certe brevitatem approba,
 Quæ commendari tanto debet justius,
 Quanto poëtæ sunt molesti validius.

5

FAB. VII.

CALVUS ET QUIDAM PILIS DEFECTUS.

Invenit calvus forte in trivio pectinem.
 Accessit alter, æque defectus pilis.
 " Hic !" inquit, " in commune quodcunque est lucri."
 Ostendit ille prædam, et adjecit simul,
 " Superûm voluntas favit ; sed fato invido
 Carbonem, (ut aiunt,) pro thesauro invenimus."
 Quem spes delusit, huic querela convenit.

5

FAB. VIII.

PRINCEPS TIBICEN.

Ubi vanus animus aura captus frivola
 Arripuit insolentem sibi fiduciam,
 Facile ad derisum stulta levitas ducitur.

Princeps tibicen notior paullo fuit,
 Operam Bathyllo solitus in scena dare. 5
 Is forte ludis (non satis memini quibus)
 Dum pegma rapitur, concidit casu gravi
 Nec opinans, et sinistram fregit tibiam,
 Duas quum dextras maluisset perdere.
 Inter manus sublatus et multum gemens 10
 Domum refertur. Aliquot menses transeunt,
 Ad sanitatem dum venit curatio.
 Ut spectatorum mos est et lepidum genus,
 Desiderari cœpit, cujus flatibus
 Solebat excitari saltantis vigor. 15

Erat facturus ludos quidam nobilis
 Et incipiebat ingredi Princeps. Eum
 Adducit pretio, precibus, ut tantummodo
 Ipso ludorum ostenderet sese die.
 Qui simul advenit, rumor de tibicine 20
 Fremit in theatro. Quidam affirmant mortuum,
 Quidam in conspectum proditurum sine mora.
 Aulæo misso, devolutis tonitribus
 Dî sunt locuti more translaticio.
 Tunc chorus ignotum modo reducto canticum 25
 Insonuit, cujus hæc fuit sententia :
 “ Lætare, incolumis Roma, salvo Principe !”
 In plausus consurrectum est. Jactat basia
 Tibicen ; gratulari fautores putat.
 Equester ordo stultum errorem intelligit 30

Magnoque risu canticum repeti jubet.
 Iteratur illud. Homo meus se in pulpito
 Totum prosternit. Plaudit illudens eques ;
 Rogare populus hunc coronam existimat.
 Ut vero cuneis notuit res omnibus,
 Princeps, ligato crure nivea fascia,
 Niveisque tunicis, niveis etiam calceis,
Superbiens honore divinæ domus,
 Ab universis capite est protrusus foras.

35

FAB. IX.

TEMPUS.

Cursu volucris, pendens in novacula,
 Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo corpore,
 Quem si occuparis, teneas ; elapsum semel
 Non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere,
 Occasionem rerum significat brevem.

5

Effectus impediret ne segnis mora,
 Finxerc antiqui talem effigiem Temporis.

FAB. X.

TAURUS ET VITULUS.

Angusto in aditu taurus luctans cornibus,
 Quum vix intrare posset ad præsepia,
 Monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret.
 "Tace," inquit, "ante hoc novi, quam tu natus es."
 Qui doctiorem emendat, sibi dici putet.

5

FAB. XI.

CANIS ET SERVUS ET VENATOR.

Adversus omnes fortis veloces feras
 Canis quum domino semper fecisset satis,

Languere cœpit annis ingravantibus.

Aliquando objectus hispidi pugnæ suis

Arripuit aurem : sed cariosis dentibus

5

Prædam dimisit. Hîc tunc venator dolens

Canem objurgabat. Cui latrans contra senex,

“ Non te destituit animus, sed vires meæ.

Quod fuimus, laudasti ; jam damnas, quod sumus.”

Hoc cur, Philete, scripserim, pulchre vides.

10

APPENDIX.

NICOLAUS PEROTTUS PONTIFEX SIPONTINUS TITO MANNO
VELTRIO VITERBIENSI CONCIVI SUO S. P. D.

QUOD post epistolas nostras, quas tanto studio collegisti, versiculos etiam nostros collegeris, et in libellum disposueris, ago tibi immortales gratias. Intellego enim, quanti nostra omnia facias, quam nos ames, quantum laudi et gloriæ nostræ consulas. Sed providendum tibi est, ne cujus immortalitati tantopere studes, ejus præsentī existimationi non mediocriter detrahas. Sunt enim, ut ad te alias de epistolis scripsi, inter versiculos nostros aliqui, quos olim adolescentes lusimus, qui si hac ætate et professione nostra scripti a nobis viderentur, jure fortasse reprehensione digni putaremur: relati vero ad eam ætatem, nihil quo culpari possemus, haberent. Permissa quippe jamdiu est hæc ludendi licentia non modo adolescentibus, sed etiam gravioribus poëtis; quamquam a nobis ob pontificatus dignitatem aliena fortasse posset existimari. Da igitur operam, ut intelligent legentes, quæ adolescentibus nobis et nulla adhuc dignitate præditis exciderint, quæ hac ætate scripta sint. Verum nisi me animus fallit, longe plura in his erunt, quæ laudari merito possint, quam quæ sine livoris suspitione reprehendi: quemadmodum ex ipsis contemplari quisque facile poterit. Vale et me, ut facis, ama.

NICOLAI PEROTTI AD PYRRHUM NEPOTEM

PROLOGUS.

Non sunt hi mei, quos putas, versiculi ;
 Sed Æsopi sunt, Avieni et Phædri :
 Quos collegi, ut essent, Pyrrhe, utiles tibi,
 Tuaque causa legeret posteritas,
 Quas edidissent viri docti, fabulas. 5
 Honori et meritis dicavi illos tuis,
 Sæpe versiculos interponens meos,
 Quasdam tuis quasi insidias auribus ;
 Solet quippe juvare ista varietas.
 Hos si leges, lætabor : sin autem minus, 10
 Habebunt certe quo se oblectent posteri.
 Nunc fabularum cur sit inventum genus,
 Brevi docebo : servitus obnoxia,
 Quia quæ volebat non audebat dicere,
 Affectus proprios in fabellas transtulit 15
 Calumniamque fictis elusit jocis.
 Redeo unde discessi ad libellum meum.
 Hunc obtrectare si volet malignitas,
 Imitari dum non possit, obtrectet licet :
 Mihi magna laus est, quod tu, quod similes tui 20
 Labores libenter legant usque meos,
 Dignosque longa judicent memoria.
 Semper fugatæ plus vetustati favet
 Invidia mordax quam bonis præsentibus.

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IDEM POËTA.

ÆSOPI nomen sicubi interposuero,
Cui reddidi jam pridem quicquid debui,
Auctoritatis esse scito gratia :
Ut quidam artifices nostro faciunt seculo,
Qui pretium operibus majus inveniunt, novo 5
Si marmori adscripserunt Praxitelen suo,
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Illam osculantur, qua sunt oppressi, manum, 5
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Quin etiam resides et sequentes otium,
Ne defuisse noceat, repunt ultimi :

In quīs Menander, nobilis comœdiis,
Quas ipsum ignorans legerat Demetrius
Et admiratus fuerat ingenium viri,
Unguento delibutus, vestitu fluens,
Veniebat gressu delicato et languido.

10

Hunc ubi tyrannus vidit extremo agmine,

“ Quisnam cinædus ille in conspectu meo
Audet venire ? ” Responderunt proximi,

15

“ Hic est Menander scriptor. ” Mutatus statim,

“ Homo, ” inquit, “ fieri non potest formosior. ”

[*Humanum sæpe sic iudicium fallitur.*]

x *how*
Cevere

FAB. II.

VIATORES ET LATRO.

Duo quum incidissent in latronem milites,
Unus profugit, alter autem restitit
Et vindicavit sese forti dextera.

Latrone occiso timidus accurrit comes

Stringitque gladium, dein rejecta pænula,

5

“ Cedo, ” inquit, “ illum ; jam curabo sentiat,

Quos attentarit. ” Tunc, qui depugnaverat,

“ Vellem istis verbis saltem adjuvissem modo ;

Constantior fuisset vera existimans.

Nunc conde ferrum et linguam pariter futilem,

10

Ut possis alios ignorantes fallere.

Ego, qui sum expertus, quantis fugias viribus,

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 Quam opprimere captans alapam sibi duxit gravem.
 Tunc illa irridens, " Punctum volucris parvulæ
 Voluisti morte ulcisci ; quid facies tibi,
 Injuriae qui addideris contumeliam ?" 5
 Respondit, " Mecum facile redeo in gratiam,
 Quia non fuisse mentem lædendi scio.
 Sed te, contempti generis animal improbum,
 Quæ delectaris bibere humanum sanguinem,
 Optem necare vel majore incommodo." x carere 10
 Hoc argumentum veniam ei dari docet,
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Quidam immolasset verrem quum sancto Herculi,
 Cui pro salute votum debebat sua,
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 Periculosum semper vitavi lucrum.
 Sed dicis, " Qui rapuere divitias, habent."
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 Majorem turbam punitorum reperies.
 Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo.

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 Et, pro judicio dum stant erroris sui,
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 In scena vero postquam solus constitit
 Sine apparatu, nullis adjutoribus,
 Silentium ipsa fecit expectatio. 15
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 Et sic porcelli vocem est imitatus sua,
 Verum ut subesse pallio contenderent
 Et excuti juberent. Quo facto simul
 Nihil est repertum, multis onerant laudibus 20
 Hominemque plausu prosequuntur maximo.
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 Idem facturum melius se postridie.
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 Et derisurus, non spectaturus, silet.
 Uterque prodit. Scurra degrunnit prior
 Movetque plausus et clamores suscitât.
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Sed, in priore quia nil compererant, latens :)
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 Et cum dolore vocem naturæ exprimit.
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 Imitatum, et cogit rusticum trudi foras.
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 Et copiosa abundat rerum varietas ;
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 Ostendit ille prædam, et adjecit simul,
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 Carbonem, (ut aiunt,) pro thesauro invenimus."
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 Arripuit insolentem sibi fiduciam,
 Facile ad derisum stulta levitas ducitur.

Princeps tibicen notior paullo fuit,
 Operam Bathyllo solitus in scena dare. 5
 Is forte ludis (non satis memini quibus)
 Dum pegma rapitur, concidit casu gravi
 Nec opinans, et sinistram fregit tibiam,
 Duas quum dextras maluisset perdere.
 Inter manus sublatus et multum gemens 10
 Domum refertur. Aliquot menses transeunt,
 Ad sanitatem dum venit curatio.
 Ut spectatorum mos est et lepidum genus,
 Desiderari cœpit, cujus flatibus
 Solebat excitari saltantis vigor. 15

Erat factururus ludos quidam nobilis
 Et incipiebat ingredi Princeps. Eum
 Adducit pretio, precibus, ut tantummodo
 Ipso ludorum ostenderet sese die.
 Qui simul advenit, rumor de tibicine 20
 Fremit in theatro. Quidam affirmant mortuum,
 Quidam in conspectum proditurum sine mora.
 Aulæo misso, devolutis tonitribus
 Dî sunt locuti more translaticio.
 Tunc chorus ignotum modo reducto canticum 25
 Insonuit, cujus hæc fuit sententia :
 “ Lætare, incolumis Roma, salvo Principe !”
 In plausus consurrectum est. Jactat basia
 Tibicen ; gratulari fautores putat.
 Equester ordo stultum errorem intelligit 30

Magnoque risu canticum repeti jubet.
 Iteratur illud. Homo meus se in pulpito
 Totum prosternit. Plaudit illudens eques ;
 Rogare populus hunc coronam existimat.
 Ut vero cuneis notuit res omnibus,
 Princeps, ligato crure nivea fascia,
 Niveisque tunicis, niveis etiam calceis,
Superbiens honore divinæ domus,
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 Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo corpore,
 Quem si occuparis, teneas ; elapsum semel
 Non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere,
 Occasionem rerum significat brevem.

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Effectus impediret ne segnīs mora,
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 Quum vix intrare posset ad præsepia,
 Monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret.
 "Tace," inquit, "ante hoc novi, quam tu natus es."
 Qui doctiorem emendat, sibi dici putet.

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CANIS ET SERVUS ET VENATOR.

Adversus omnes fortis veloces feras
 Canis quum domino semper fecisset satis,

Languere cœpit annis ingravantibus.

Aliquando objectus hispidi pugnæ suis

Arripuit aurem : sed cariosis dentibus

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Prædam dimisit. Hic tunc venator dolens

Canem objurgabat. Cui latrans contra senex,

“ Non te destituit animus, sed vires meæ.

Quod fuimus, laudasti ; jam damnas, quod sumus.”

Hoc cur, Philete, scripserim, pulchre vides.

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NICOLAI PEROTTI AD PYRRHUM NEPOTEM

PROLOGUS.

Non sunt hi mei, quos putas, versiculi ;
 Sed Æsopi sunt, Avieni et Phædri :
 Quos collegi, ut essent, Pyrrhe, utiles tibi,
 Tuaque causa legeret posteritas,
 Quas edidissent viri docti, fabulas. 5
 Honori et meritis dicavi illos tuis,
 Sæpe versiculos interponens meos,
 Quasdam tuis quasi insidias auribus ;
 Solet quippe juvare ista varietas.
 Hos si leges, lætabor : sin autem minus, 10
 Habebunt certe quo se oblectent posterī.
 Nunc fabularum cur sit inventum genus,
 Brevi docebo : servitus obnoxia,
 Quia quæ volebat non audebat dicere,
 Affectus proprios in fabellas transtulit 15
 Calumniamque fictis elusit jocis.
 Redeo unde discessi ad libellum meum.
 Hunc obtrectare si volet malignitas,
 Imitari dum non possit, obtrectet licet :
 Mihi magna laus est, quod tu, quod similes tui 20
 Labores libenter legant usque meos,
 Dignosque longa judicent memoria.
 Semper fugatæ plus vetustati favet
 Invidia mordax quam bonis præsentibus.

PHÆDRI AUGUSTI LIBERTI
FABULARUM ÆSOPIARUM
LIBER QUINTUS.

PROLOGUS.

IDEM POËTA.

ÆSOPI nomen sicubi interposuero,
Cui reddidi jam pridem quicquid debui,
Auctoritatis esse scito gratia :
Ut quidam artifices nostro faciunt seculo,
Qui pretium operibus majus inveniunt, novo 5
Si marmori adscripserunt Praxitelen suo,
† Detrito Myronem argento. Fabulæ exaudiant.
Adeo fucatæ plus vetustati favet
Invidia mordax quam bonis præsentibus.
Sed jam ad fabellam talis exempli feror : 10

FAB. I.

DEMETRIUS REX ET MENANDER POËTA.

Demetrius, qui dictus est Phaleræus,
Athenas occupavit imperio improbo.
Ut mos est vulgi, passim et certatim ruit :
“ Feliciter ! ” succlamant. Ipsi principes
Illam osculantur, qua sunt oppressi, manum, 5
Tacite gementes tristem fortunæ vicem.

Quin etiam resides et sequentes otium,
 Ne defuisse noceat, repunt ultimi :
 In quīs Menander, nobilis comœdiis,
 Quas ipsum ignorans legerat Demetrius 10
 Et admiratus fuerat ingenium viri,
 Unguento delibutus, vestitu fluens,
 Veniebat gressu delicato et languido.
 Hunc ubi tyrannus vidit extremo agmine,
 " Quisnam cinædus ille in conspectu meo 15
 Audet venire ?" Responderunt proximi, *x 2ow*
 " Hic est Menander scriptor." Mutatus statim, *Cevere*
 " Homo," inquit, " fieri non potest formosior."
 [*Humanum sæpe sic iudicium fallitur.*]

FAB. II.

VIATORES ET LATRO.

Duo quum incidissent in latronem milites,
 Unus profugit, alter autem restitit
 Et vindicavit sese forti dextera.
 Latrone occiso timidus accurrit comes 5
 Stringitque gladium, dein rejecta pænula,
 " Cedo," inquit, " illum ; jam curabo sentiat,
 Quos attentarit." Tunc, qui depugnaverat,
 " Vellem istis verbis saltem adjuvisses modo ;
 Constantior fuisset vera existimans.
 Nunc conde ferrum et linguam pariter futilem, 10
 Ut possis alios ignorantes fallere.
 Ego, qui sum expertus, quantis fugias viribus,
 Scio, quam virtuti non sit credendum tuæ."
 Illi assignari debet hæc narratio,
 Qui re secunda fortis est, dubia fugax. 15

FAB. III.

CALVUS ET MUSCA.

Calvi momordit musca nudatum caput;
 Quam opprimere captans alapam sibi duxit gravem.
 Tunc illa irridens, "Punctum volucris parvulæ
 Voluisti morte ulcisci; quid facies tibi,
 Injurix qui addideris contumeliam?" 5
 Respondit, "Mecum facile redeo in gratiam,
 Quia non fuisse mentem lædendi scio.
 Sed te, contempti generis animal improbum,
 Quæ delectaris bibere humanum sanguinem,
 Optem necare vel majore incommodo." * carere 10
 Hoc argumentum veniam ei dari docet,
 Qui casu peccat. Nam qui consilio est nocens,
 Illum esse quamvis dignum pœna judico.

FAB. IV.

ASINI ET PORCELLI.

Quidam immolasset verrem quum sancto Herculi,
 Cui pro salute votum debebat sua,
 Asello jussit reliquias poni hordei.
 Quas aspernatus ille sic locutus est:
 "Libenter istum prorsus appeterem cibum, 5
 Nisi, qui nutritus illo est, jugulatus foret."
 Hujus respectu fabulæ deterritus
 Periculosum semper vitavi lucrum.
 Sed dicis, "Qui rapuere divitias, habent."
 Numeremus agedum, qui deprensi perierunt; 10
 Majorem turbam punitorum reperiens.
 Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo.

FAB. V.

SCURRA ET RUSTICUS

Pravo favore labi mortales solent
 Et, pro judicio dum stant erroris sui,
 Ad pœnitendum rebus manifestis agi.
 Facturus ludos quidam dives nobiles
 Proposito cunctos invitavit præmio, 5
 Quam quisque posset ut novitatem ostenderet.
 Venere artifices laudis ad certamina :
 Quos inter scurra, notus urbano sale,
 Habere dixit se genus spectaculi,
 Quod in theatro nunquam prolatum foret. 10
 Dispersus rumor civitatem concitat.
 Paulo ante vacua turbam deficiunt loca.
 In scena vero postquam solus constitit
 Sine apparatu, nullis adjutoribus,
 Silentium ipsa fecit expectatio. 15
 Ille in sinum repente demisit caput
 Et sic porcelli vocem est imitatus sua,
 Verum ut subesse pallio contenderent
 Et excuti juberent. Quo facto simul
 Nihil est repertum, multis onerant laudibus 20
 Hominemque plausu prosequuntur maximo.
 Hoc vidit fieri rusticus. “Non mehercule
 Me vincet,” inquit : et statim professus est
 Idem facturum melius se postridie.
 Fit turba major. Jam favor mentes tenet 25
 Et derisurus, non spectaturus, silet.
 Uterque prodit. Scurra degrunnit prior
 Movetque plausus et clamores suscitât.
 Tunc simulans sese vestimentis rusticus
 Porcellum obtegere, (quod faciebat scilicet, 30

Sed, in priore quia nil compererant, latens :)
 Pervellit aurem vero, quem celaverat,
 Et cum dolore vocem naturæ exprimit.
 Acclamat populus scurram multo similis
 Imitatum, et cogit rusticum trudi foras.
 At ille profert ipsum porcellum e sinu,
 Turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans :
 " En hic declarat, quales sitis iudices !"

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VI.

POËTA AD PARTICULONEM.

Adhuc supersunt multa, quæ possim loqui,
 Et copiosa abundat rerum varietas ;
 Sed temperatæ suaves sunt argutiæ,
 Immodicæ offendunt. Quare, vir sanctissime,
 Particulo, chartis nomen victurum meis,
 Latinis dum manebit pretium litteris,
 Si non ingenium, certe brevitatem approba,
 Quæ commendari tanto debet justius,
 Quanto poëtæ sunt molesti validius.

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 Invidia mordax quam bonis præsentibus.

FABULÆ.

FAB. I.

SIMIUS ET VULPES.

Avarum otiam quod sibi superest non libenter dare.

VULPEM rogabat partem caudæ simius,
 Contegere honeste posset ut nudas nates;
 Cui sic maligna, "Longior fiat licet,
 Tamen illam citius per lutum et spinas traham,
 Quam partem quamvis parvam impertiar tibi." 5

FAB. II.

AUCTOR.

Non esse plus æquo petendum.

Arbitrio si natura finxisset meo
 Genus mortale, longe foret instructius :
 Nam euncta nobis attribuisset commoda
 Quæcunque Fortuna indulgens animali dedit :
 Elephanti vires, et leonis impetum, 5
 Cornicis ævum, gloriam tauri trucidis,
 Equi velocis placidam mansuetudinem,
 Et adesset homini sua tamen sollertia.
 Nimirum in cælo secum ridet Jupiter,
 Hæc qui negavit magno consilio hominibus, 10
 Ne sceptrum mundi raperet nostra audacia.
 Ergo contenti munere invicti Jovis,
 Fatalis annos decurramus temporis,
 Nec plus conemur quam sinit mortalitas.

FAB. III.

MERCURIUS ET DUÆ MULIERES.

De eodem alia fabella.

Mercurium hospitio mulieres olim duæ
 Illiberali et sordido receperant :
 Quarum una in cunis parvum habebat filium,
 Quæstus placebat alteri meretricius.
 Ergo ut referret gratiam officiis parem, 5
 Abiturus et jam limen excedens ait,
 “ Deum videtis ; tribuam vobis protinus,
 Quod quæque optarit.” Mater suppliciter rogat,
 Barbatus ut videat natum quam primum suum ;
 Mœcha, ut sequatur sese quicquid tetigerit. 10
 Volat Mercurius, intro redeunt mulieres.
 Barbatus infans ecce vagitus ciet :
 Id quum forte meretrix rideret validius,
 Nares replevit humor, ut fieri solet :
 Emungere igitur se volens prendit manu, 15
 Traxitque ad terram nasi longitudinem,
 Et alium ridens ipsa ridenda exstitit.

FAB IV.

PROMETHEUS ET DOLUS.

De veritate et mendacio.

Olim Prometheus seculi figulus novi
 Cura subtili Veritatem fecerat,
 Ut jura posset inter homines reddere.
 Subito accersitus nuntio magni Jovis
 Commendat officinam fallaci Dolo, 5
 In disciplinam nuper quem receperat.
 Hic studio accensus, facie simulacrum pari,

Una statura, simile et membris omnibus,
 Dum tempus habuit, callida finxit manu.
 Quod prope jam totum mire quum positum foret, 10
 Lutum ad faciendos illi defecit pedes.
 Redit magister, quo festinanter Dolus
 Metu turbatus in suo sedit loco.
 Mirans Prometheus tantam similitudinem,
 Propriæ videri voluit artis gloriam. 15
 Igitur fornaci pariter duo signa intulit;
 Quibus percoctis atque infuso spiritu,
 Modesto gressu sancta incessit Veritas;
 At trunca species hæsit in vestigio.
 Tunc falsa imago atque operis furtivi labor 20
 Mendacium appellatum est; quod negantibus
 Pedes habere facile ipse consentio.

FAB. V.

AUCTOR.

Nihil diu occultum.

Simulata interdum vitia prosunt hominibus,
 Sed tempore ipso tamen apparet veritas.

FAB. VI.

AUCTOR.

*Sensum æstimandum esse, non verba.*

Ixion quod versari narratur rota,
 Volubilem fortunam jactari docet.
 Adversus altos Sisyphus montes agit
 Saxum labore summo, quod de vertice,
 Sudore semper irritò, revolvitur; 5
 Ostendit hominum sine fine esse miserias.
 Quod stans in amne Tantalus medio sitit,

Avari describuntur, quos circumfluit
 Usus bonorum, sed nil possunt tangere.
 Urnis scelestæ Danaïdes portant aquas, 10
 Pertusa nec complere possunt dolia ;
 Immo, luxuriæ quicquid dederis, perfluet.
 Novem porrectus Tityos est per jugera,
 Tristi renatum suggerens pœnæ jecur ;
 Quo quis majorem possidet terræ locum, 15
 Hoc demonstratur cura graviore affici.
 Consulto involvit veritatem antiquitas,
 Ut sapiens intelligeret, erraret rudis.

FAB. VII.

AUCTOR.

De oraculo Apollinis.

“ Utilius nobis quid sit dic, Phœbe, obsecro,
 Qui Delphos et formosum Parnassum incolis.”
 Quid o ! sacratæ vatis horrescunt comæ ;
 Tripodes moventur, mugit adytis religio,
 Tremuntque lauri et ipse pallescit dies ?
 Voces resolvit icta Pythia numine :
 “ Audite gentes Delii monitus dei :
 Pietatem colite ; vota superis reddite ;
 Patriam, parentes, natos, castas conjuges
 Defendite armis, hostem ferro pellite ; 10
 Amicos sublevate ; miseris parcite ;
 Bonis favete, subdolis ite obviam ;
 Delicta vindicate ; cohibete impios ;
 Punite turpi thalamos qui violant stupro ;
 Malos cavete ; nulli nimium credite.” 15
 Hæc elocuta concidit virgo furens :
 Furens profecto, nam quæ dixit perdidit.

FAB. VIII.

ÆSOPUS ET SCRIPTOR.

De malo scriptore se laudante.

Æsopo quidam scripta recitarat mala,
 In quīs inepte multum se jactaverat.
 Scire ergo cupiens quidnam sentiret senex,
 “ Numquid, tibi,” inquit, “ sum visus superbior ?
 Haud vana nobis ingenii fiducia est.” 5
 Confectus ille pessimo volumine,
 “ Ego,” inquit, “ quod te laudas vehementer probo,
 Namque hoc ab alio nunquam continget tibi.”

FAB. IX.

POMPEIUS MAGNUS ET EJUS MILES.

Quum difficile sit hominem nosse.

Magni Pompeii miles vasti corporis,
 Fracte loquendo et ambulando molliter
 Famam cinædi traxerat certissimam.
 Hic insidiatus nocte jumentis ducis,
 Cum veste et auro et magno argenti pondere 5
 Avertit mulos. Factum rumor dissipat ;
 Arguitur miles, rapitur in prætorium.
 Tum Magnus, “ Quid ?” ait, “ tune me, commilito,
 Spoliare es ausus ?” Ille continuo excreat
 Sibi in sinistram, et sputum digitis dissipat. 10
 “ Sic, imperator, oculi exstillescant mei,
 Si vidi aut tetigi.” Tum vir animi simplicis
 Id dedecus castrorum propelli jubet,
 Nec cadere in illum credit tantam audaciam.
 Breve tempus intercessit, et fidens manu 15
 Unum e Romanis provocabat barbarus ;

Sibi quisque metuit, et primi mussant duces.
 Tandem cinædus habitu, sed Mars viribus,
 Adit sedentem pro tribunali ducem,
 Et voce molli, "Licet?" Enimvero ejici 20
 Virum ut in re atroci Magnus stomachans imperat.
 Tum quidam senior ex amicis principis,
 "Hunc ego committi satius Fortunæ arbitror,
 In quo jactura levis est, quam fortem virum,
 Qui casu victus temeritatis te arguat." 25
 Assensit Magnus, et permisit militi
 Prodire contra; qui mirante exercitu,
 Dicto celerius hostis abscidit caput,
 Victorque rediit. His tunc Pompeius super,
 "Corona, miles, equidem te dono libens, 30
 Quod vindicasti laudem Romani imperi:
 Sed exstillescant oculi sic," inquit, "mei,"
 (Turpe illud imitans jusjurandum militis,)
 "Nisi tu abstulisti sarcinas nuper meas."

FAB. X.

JUNO, VENUS ET GALLINA.

Adversus mulieres.

Quum castitatem Juno laudaret suam,
 Jocum agitando causam non reppulit Venus,
 Nullamque ut affirmaret esse illi parem,
 Interrogasse sic gallinam dicitur:
 "Dic sodes, quanto possis satiari cibo." 5
 Respondit illa, "Quicquid dederis satis erit;
 Sic, ut concedas pedibus aliquid scalpere."
 "Ne scalpas," inquit, "satis est modius tritici?"
 "Plane, immo nimium est, sed permitte scalpere."
 "Ex toto, ne quid scalpas, quid desideras?" 10
 Tum denique illa fassa est naturæ malum:

“Licet horreum mihi pateat, ego scalpam tamen.”
 Risisse Juno dicitur Veneris joco,
 Quia per gallinam denotavit feminas.

FAB. XI.

PATERFAMILIAS ET ÆSOPUS.

Quomodo domanda sit ferox juvenus.

Paterfamilias sævum habebat filium.
 Hic e conspectu quum patris recesserat,
 Verberibus servos afficiebat plurimis,
 Et exercebat fervidam adolescentiam.
 Æsopus ergo narrat hoc breviter seni :— 5
 “Quidam juvenco vetulum adjugebat bovem.
 Is quum refugiens impari collo jugum,
 Ætatis excusaret vires languidas,
 ‘Non est quod timeas,’ inquit illi rusticus ;
 ‘Non ut labores facio, sed ut istum domes, 10
 Qui calce et cornu multos reddit debiles.’
 Et tu nisi istum tecum assidue retines,
 Feroxque ingenium comprimis clementia,
 Vide, ne querela major accrescat domus.”
 Atrocitati mansuetudo est remedium.

FAB. XII.

ÆSOPUS ET VICTOR GYMNICUS.

Quomodo comprimatur aliquando jactantia.

Victorem forte gymnici certaminis
 Jactantiorem quum esse vidisset sophus,
 Interrogavit, an plus adversarius
 Valuisset ejus ? Ille, “Ne istud dixeris ;
 Multo fuere vires majores meæ.” 5
 “Quod,” inquit, “ergo, stulte, meruisti decus,

Minus valentem si vicisti fortior ?
 Ferendus esses, forte si te diceres
 Superasse, melior qui esset viribus."

FAB. XIII.

ASINUS AD LYRAM.

Quomodo ingenia sæpe calamitate intercidant.

Asinus jacentem vidit in prato lyram.
 Accessit et tentavit chordas ungula ;
 Sonuere tactæ. "Bella res mehercules
 Male cessit," ait, "artis quia sum nescius :
 Si repperisset aliquis hanc prudentior,
 Divinis aures oblectasset cantibus."
 Sic sæpe ingenia calamitate intercidunt.

5

FAB. XIV.

MULIER VIDUA ET MILES.

Quanta sit inconstantia mulierum.

Per aliquot annos quædam dilectum virum
 Amisit, et sarcophago corpus condidit ;
 A quo revelli nullo quum posset modo,
 Et in sepulchro vitam lugens degeret,
 Claram assecuta est famam castæ virginis.
 Interea fanum qui compilarant Jovis,
 Cruci suffixi luerunt pœnas numini.
 Horum reliquias ne quis posset tollere,
 Custodes dantur milites cadaverum
 Monumentum juxta, mulier quo se incluserat.
 Aliquando sitiens unus de custodibus,
 Aquam rogavit media nocte ancillulam,
 Quæ forte dominæ tunc assistebat suæ
 Dormitum eunti ; namque lucubraverat
 Et usque in serum vigilias perduxerat :

5

10

15

Paulum reclusis foribus miles prospicit
 Videtque ægram, sed facie pulchra feminam.
 Corruptus animus illico succenditur,
 Et uritur sensim impudentis cupiditas.
 Sollers acumen mille causas invenit, 20
 Per quas videre posset illam sæpius.
 Quotidiana capta consuetudine,
 Paulatim facta est advenæ summissior ;
 Mox artiore vinxit animum copula.
 Hic dum consumit noctes custos diligens, 25
 Desideratum est corpus ex una cruce.
 Turbatus miles factum exponit mulieri.
 At sancta mulier, "Non est quod timeas," ait,
 Virique corpus tradit figendum cruci,
 Ne subeat ille pœnas negligentiae. 30
 Sic turpitudine laudis obsedit locum.

FAB. XV.

DUO JUVENES SPONSI DIVES ET PAUPER.

*Fortunam interdum præter spem atque expectationem
hominibus favere.*

Unam expetebant virginem juvenes duo :
 Vicit locuples genus et formam pauperis.
 Ut nuptiarum dictus advenit dies,
 Amans dolorem quia non poterat perpeti,
 Mærens propinquos contulit se in hortulos, 5
 Quos ultra paulo villa splendida divitis
 Erat acceptura virginem e matris sinu,
 Parum ampla in urbe visa quod fuerat domus.
 Pompa explicatur, turba concurrit frequens,
 Et conjugalem præbet hymenæus facem. 10
 Asellus autem, qui solebat pauperi
 Quæstum deferre, stabat portæ in limine.

Illum puellæ casu conducunt suæ,
 Viæ labores teneros ne lædant pedes.
 Repente cælum, Veneris misericordia, 15
 Ventis movetur, intonat mundi fragor,
 Noctemque densis horridam nimbis parat :
 Lux rapitur oculis, et simul vis grandinis
 Effusa trepidos passim comites dissipat,
 Sibi quemque cogens petere præsidium fuga. 20
 Asellus notum proximum tectum subit,
 Et voce magna sese venisse indicat.
 Procurrunt pueri, pulchram aspiciunt virginem,
 Et admirantur : deinde domino nuntiant.
 Inter sodales ille paucos accubans, 25
 Amorem crebris avocabat poculis.
 Ubi nuntiatum est, recreatus gaudiis
 Hortante Baccho et Venere, dulces perficit
 Æqualitatis inter plausus nuptias.
 Quæerunt parentes per præconem filiam ; 30
 Novus maritus conjuge amissa dolet.
 Quid esset actum postquam populo innotuit,
 Omnes favorem comprobarunt cælitum.

FAB. XVI.

ÆSOPUS ET DOMINA.

Quam noceat sæpe verum dicere.

Æsopus turpi quum serviret feminae,
 Quæ se expingendo totum intricabat diem,
 Vestem, uniones, aurum, argentum sumeret,
 Nec inveniret digito qui se tangeret ;
 “ Licetne paucis,” inquit ? “ Dicas.” “ Censeo, 5
 Quidvis efficies, cultum si deposueris.”
 “ Adeone per me videor tibi meliuscula ?”
 “ Immo, nisi dederis, sponda cessabit tua,”

"At non cessabunt latera," respondit, "tua ;"
 Et objurgari jussit servum garrulum. 10
 Post paulo armillam tollit fur argenteam.
 Eam non apparere ut dictum est mulieri,
 Furore plena vocat omnes, et verbera
 Proponit gravia, verum si non dixerint.
 "Aliis minare," inquit, "me non falles, hera : 15
 Flagris sum cæsus, verum quia dixi modo."

FAB. XVII.

GALLUS LECTICA A FELIBUS VECTUS.

Nimiam securitatem sæpe in periculum homines ducere.

Feles habebat gallus lecticarios.
 Hunc gloriose vulpes ut vidit vehi,
 Sic est locuta : "Moneo præcaveas dolum :
 Istorum vultus namque si consideras,
 Prædam portare iudices, non sarcinam." 5
 Postquam esurire cœpit societas fera,
 Discerpit dominum, et fecit partes facinoris.

FAB. XVIII.

SCROFA PARTURIENS ET LUPUS.

*Faciendum prius de homine periculum, quam ejus te
committas fidei.*

Premente partu scrofa quum gemeret jacens,
 Accurrit lupo, et obstetricis partibus
 Se posse fungi dixit, promittens opem.
 Quæ vero nosset pectoris fraudem improbi,
 Suspectum officium repudiavit malefici ; 5
 Et, "Satis est," inquit, "si recedes longius."
 Quod si perfidiæ se commisisset lupi,
 Pari dolore fata deflesset sua.

FAB. XIX.

ÆSOPUS ET SERVUS PROFUGUS.

Non esse malo addendum malum.

Servus profugiens dominum naturæ asperæ,
 Æsopo occurrit notus e vicinia.

“ Quid tu confusus ? ” “ Dicam tibi clare, pater,

Hoc namque es dignus appellari nomine,

Tuto querela quia apud te deponitur. 5

Plagæ supersunt, desunt mihi cibaria ;

Subinde ad villam mittor sine viatico.

Domi si cœnat, totis persto noctibus ;

Sive est vocatus, jaceo ad lucem in semita.

Emerui libertatem, canus servio. 10

Ullius essem culpæ mihi si conscius,

Æquo animo ferrem : nunquam sum factus satur,

Et super infelix sævum patior dominium.

Has propter causas, et quas longum est promere,

Abire destinavi, quo tulerint pedes.” 15

“ Ergo,” inquit, “ audi : quum mali nil feceris,

Hæc experiris, ut refers, incommoda :

Quid si peccaris ? quæ te passurum putas ? ”

Tali consilio est a fuga deterritus.

FAB. XX.

EQUUS QUADRIGALIS IN PISTRINUM

VENUMDATUS.

Ferendum esse æquo animo quicquid acciderit. .

Equum e quadriga multis palmis nobilem

Abegit quidam, et in pistrinum vendidit.

Productus ad bibendum quum foret a molis,

In circum æquales ire conspexit suos,

Ut grata ludis redderent certamina. 5
Lacrimis obortis, "Ite felices," ait,
"Celebrate sine me cursu sollennem diem :
Ego quo scelesti furis attraxit manus,
Ibi sorte tristi fata deflebo mea."

FAB. XXI.

URSUS ESURIENS.

Famem acuere animantibus ingenium.

Si quando in silvis urso desunt copiae,
Scopulosum ad littus currit, et prendens petram
Pilosa crura sensim demittit vado ;
Quorum inter villos simul hæserunt canceres,
In terram arripiens excutit prædam maris, 5
Escaque fruitur passim collecta vafer.
Ergo etiam stultis acuit ingenium fames.

FAB. XXII.

VIATOR ET CORVUS.

Verbis sæpenumero homines decipi solere.

Quidam per agros devium carpens iter
"AVE" exaudivit, et moratus paullulum,
Adesse ut vidit neminem, cepit gradum.
Iterum salutatur, idem ex occulto sonus.
Voce hospitali confirmatus restitit, 5
Ut, quisquis esset, par officium reciperet.
Quum circumspectans errore hæsisset diu,
Et perdidisset tempus aliquot millium,
Ostendit sese corvus, et supervolans
"AVE" usque ingessit. Tum se lusum intelligens, 10
"At male tibi sit," inquit, "ales pessime,
Qui festinantis male detinuisti pedes."

FAB. XXIII.

PASTOR ET CAPELLA.

Nil occultum esse quod non reveletur.

Pastor capellæ cornu baculo fregerat :
Rogare cœpit, ne se domino proderet.
“ Quamvis indigne læsa, reticebo tamen ;
Sed res clamabit ipsa, quid deliqueris.”

FAB. XXIV.

SERPENS ET LACERTA.

*Ubi leonis pellis deficit, vulpinam induendam esse ; hoc
est, ubi deficiunt vires, astu utendum.*

Serpens lacertam forte adversam prenderat ;
Quam devorare patula quum vellet gula,
Arripuit illa prope jacentem surculum,
Et pertinaci morsu transversum tenens,
Avidum sollerti rectum frenavit mora.
Prædam dimisit ore serpens irritam.

5

FAB. XXV.

CORNIX ET OVIS.

Multos lacescere debiles et cedere fortibus.

Odiosa cornix super ovem consederat ;
Quam dorso quum tulisset invita et diu,
“ Hoc,” inquit, “ si dentato fecisses cani,
Pœnas dedisses.” Illa contra pessima,
“ Despicio inermes, eadem cedo fortibus ;
Scio quem lacesam, cui dolosa blandiar ;
Ideo senectam mille in annos prorogo.”

5

FAB. XXVI.

SERVUS ET DOMINUS.

Nullum maledictum esse gravius conscientia.

Quum servus nequam Socrati malediceret,
 Uxorem domini qui corrupisset sui;
 Idque ille sciret notum circumstantibus,
 “Places tibi,” inquit, “quia cui non debes places :
 Sed non impune, quia cui debes non places.” 5

FAB. XXVII.

LEPUS ET BUBULCUS.

Multos verbis blandos esse et pectore infideles.

Quum venatorem celeri pede fugeret lepus,
 Et a bubulco visus veprem irreperet,
 “Per superos oro perque spes omnes tuas,
 Ne me indices, bubulce; nihil unquam mali
 Huic agro feci.” Et rusticus, “ne timueris; 5
 Late securus.” Jamque venator sequens,
 “Quæso, bubulce, numquid huc venit lepus?”
 “Venit, sed abiit hac ad lævam;” et dexteram
 Demonstrat nutu partem. Venator citus
 Non intellexit, seque e conspectu abstulit. 10
 Tunc sic bubulcus, “Ecquid est gratum tibi,
 Quod te celavi?” “Linguæ prorsus non nego
 Habere atque agere maximas me gratias;
 Verum oculis ut priveris opto perfidis.”

FAB. XXVIII.

MERETRIX ET JUVENIS.

Multa esse jucunda, quæ tamen sunt incommoda.

Quum blandiretur juveni meretrix perfida,
 Et ille læsus multis sæpe injuriis

Tamen præberet sese facilem mulieri,
 Sic insidiatrix, "Omnes muneribus licet
 Contendant, ego te plurimi facio tamen." 5
 Juvenis recordans quoties deceptus foret,
 "Lubenter," inquit, "mea lux, hanc vocem audio,
 Non quod fidelis, sed quod jucunda est mihi."

FAB. XXIX.

FIBER.

*Multi viverent, si salutis gratia parvi facerent
 fortunas.*

Canes effugere quum jam non possit fiber,
 (Græci loquaces quem dixerunt castorem,
 Et indiderunt bestię nomen dei,
 Illi, qui jactant se verborum copia,) 5
 Abripere morsu fertur testiculos sibi,
 Quia propter illos sentiat sese peti.
 Divina quod ratione fieri non negem :
 Venator namque simul invenit remedium,
 Omittit ipsum persequi, et vocat canes.
 Hoc si præstare possent homines, ut suo 10
 Vellent carere, tuti posthac viverent ;
 Haud quisquam insidias nudo faceret corpori.

FAB. XXX.

PAPILIO ET VESPA.

*Non præteritam, sed præsentem aspiciendam esse
 fortunam.*

Papilio Vespam prætervolitans viderat ;
 "O sortem iniquam ! dum vivebant corpora
 Quorum ex reliquiis animam nos accipimus,
 Ego eloquens in pace, fortis præliis,

Arte omni princeps inter æquales fui. 5
 En cuncta levitas putris et volito cinis !
 Tu qui fuisti mulus clitellarius,
 Quemcunque visum est lædis infixo aculeo.”
 Et. Vespa dignam moribus vocem edidit :
 “ Non qui fuerimus, sed qui nunc simus, vide.” 10

FAB. XXXI.

TERRANEOLA ET VULPES.

Pravis non esse fidem adhibendam.

Avis, quam dicunt terraneolam rustici,
 In terra nidum quia componit scilicet,
 Forte occucurrit improbæ Vulpeculæ ;
 Qua visa, pennis altius se sustulit.
 “ Salve,” inquit illa, “ cur me fugisti, obsecro ? 5
 Quasi non abunde sit mihi in prato cibus,
 Grilli, scarabæi, locustarum copia :
 Nihil est, quod metuas, rogo ; te multum diligo,
 Propter quietos mores et vitam probam.”
 Respondit contra, “ Tu quidem bene prædicas ; 10
 Non sum in campo par tibi, sed sum sub dio :
 Quin sequere ; salutem tibi committo meam.”

FAB. XXXII.

EPILOGUS.

De iis, qui legunt libellum.

Hoc quaecunque est Musa quod ludit mea,
 Nequitia pariter laudat et frugalitas,
 Sed hæc simpliciter ; illa tacite irascitur.

INDEX NOMINUM PROPRIORUM.

Æetes, iv. 7.
 Ægæum Mare, iv. 7.
 Æsopus, i. prol., 2, 3, 6, 10; ii. auc., 8, 9; iii. prol., 3, 5, 14, 19; iv. 5, 7, 17, 21, 27; v. prol.; App., 8, 11, 12, 16, 19.
 Anacharsis, iii. prol.
 Apollo, iii. prol., 16; [v. *Delius*. *Phœbus*.]
 Argo, iv. 7.
 Asia, iv. 22.
 Athenæ, i. 2; ii. 9; iii. 14; iv. 5; v. 1.
 Augustus, iii. 10.
 Bacchus, App., 15.
 Bathyllus, v. 8.
 Cæsar, (Tiberius,) ii. 5.
 Cassandra, iii. 10.
 Cato, iv. 7.
 Cea insula, iv. 22.
 Clazomenæ, iv. 22.
 Cybebe, iii. 17; iv. 1.
 Danaïdes, App., 6.
 Dardania, iii. prol.
 Delius deus, (*Apollo*,) App., 7.
 Delphi, App., 7.
 Demetrius Phalereus, v. 1.
 Eutychus, iii. prol.
 Falerna sæx, iii. 1.
 Græcia, ii. 9; iii. prol.
 Graii, iv. 7.
 Hebrus, iii. prol.
 Hercules, iii. 17; iv. 12; v. 4.
 Hippolytus, iii. 10.
 Ilium, iii. 10.
 Juno, iii. 18; App., 10.
 Jupiter, i. 2, 6; iii. prol., 17; iv. 10, 11, 16, 18; v. 9; App., 4, 14.
 Latium, ii. 9.
 Leda, iv. 25.
 Libitina, iv. 20.
 Linus, iii. prol.
 Lucullus, ii. 5.
 Magnus, (Cn. Pompeius,) App., 9.

Mars, App., 9.
 Medea, iv. 7.
 Menander, v. 1.
 Mercurius, i. 2; App., 8.
 Minos, iv. 7.
 Misenensis villa, ii. 5.
 Mnemosyne, iii. prol.
 Musa, iii. prol.
 Myron, v. prol.
 Neapolis, ii. 5.
 Niius, i. 25.
 Orpheus, iii. prol.
 Pallas, iii. 16. Opus Palladium, iv. 7.
 Parnassus, App., 7.
 Particulo, v. prol., 6.
 Peliades, iv. 7.
 Pelias, iv. 7.
 Pelion, iv. 7.
 Phædrus, iii. prol., iv. 7, 21.
 Phalereus, (Demetrius,) v. 1.
 Phryx Æsopus, iii. prol. Phœbus, iii. 17; App., 7. [v. *Apollo*, *Delius*.]
 Pierium jugum, iii. prol.
 Pisistratus, i. 2.
 Plutus, iv. 12.
 Pompeius Magnus, (Cn.) App., 9.
 Praxiteles, v. prol.
 Pythia, App., 7.
 Roma, ii. 5; iii. 10; v. 7; App. 9.
 Scythia Anacharsis, iii. prol.
 Sejanus, iii. prol.
 Siculum Mare, ii. 5.
 Simonides, iv. 22, 25.
 Sinon, iii. prol.
 Sisyphus, App., 6.
 Socrates, iii. 9; App., 26.
 Tantalus, App., 6.
 Thessala bipennis, iv. 7.
 Threissa gens, iii. prol.
 Tiberius Cæsar, ii. 5.
 Tityos, App., 6.
 Tuscum Mare, ii. 5.
 Venus, iii. 17; App., 10, 15.

NOTES

ON THE

FABLES OF PHÆDRUS.

BOOK I.

PROLOGUE.—1. Construe: “ego polivi vers. sen. (i. e. in iambic verses of six feet) hanc mat. quam Æs. auctor reperit.”—*reperit*. This is denied by Quintilian and others, who regard Homer, Hesiod, and Archilochus as having written fables long before Æsop; while the fable of the trees and the bramble, related by King Jotham (Judg. ix. 8—15) must claim a far higher antiquity. But little is known of the real life, or of the authenticity of the writings attributed to, Æsop. The works, however, bearing his name would seem to have formed a favourite study to the martyr-philosopher Socrates. Philostratus observes that, *Αἰσώπῳ πάντα τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐκμεμύθηται*, i. e. that every circumstance or feeling of human life furnished Æsop with material for his apologues.—3. *dos*, “the use, purpose, property of;” lit. “dowry.” Phædrus plays upon the words *Duplex dos*, as a “double dowry” was thought a great recommendation. The word hence came to signify the “beauty,” “excellence,” and, as we might here render it, the “recommen-

dation" of anything. So Plin. H. N. xxxvii. 5, "dos smaragdi;" Valer. Max. v. 7, "suavitatis dotem."—4. *prudenti*, the dativus commodi.—5. *Calumniari*, "to cavil."—6. As trees are not represented as speaking in the collection of fables, as now preserved, this must refer to a lost portion of Phædrus' works. That Æsop had introduced them is evident from Maxim. Tyr. *Æs.* xxxiii.—7. *Fictis*, "feigned, invented." *jocari*: so iii. Prol. 14, "Calumniamque fictis elusit jocis." And hence Martial mentions *jocos Phædri*; the word being applied to any kind of light writing.

FAB. I.—1. Cf. Hor. Epod. iii. 1:

"Lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit.
Tecum mihi discordia est."

3. *fauce improba*, "ravenous appetite."—4. *jurgii*, "of quarrel." *intulit*: a term borrowed from the "bringing an action" at law; as *inferre litem*. Cæsar, B.G. i. 39, "alia causa illata."—6. *Laniger*, "the lamb." Supply *inquit*.—8. *ad meos haustus*, "to my draughts," i. e. "to the place where I am drinking."—10. *hos* is elegantly redundant. Ter. Eun. ii. 3, "His mensibus sex septem prorsum non vidisse." Note the tmesis for *maledixisti*.—13. *correptum*: supply *agnum*.—15. *fictis causis*, "on false charges."

FAB. II.—1. *æquis legibus*, i. e. under a democracy.—2. *Procaz*, "encroaching." *miscuit*, "disturbed; threw into confusion."—4. *conspiratis*, for *conspirantibus*; as in Macrobi. Sat. i., "in unum conspirata."—5. *Arcem*, "the citadel;" here put for the "supreme power."—7. *ille*: supply *fuit*.—8. *Omn. insuetis*, "to those altogether unaccustomed to bear it."—14. *missum*, "thrown."—16. *diutius*,

"some little time."—17. *una* : supply *ranarum*.—18. *rege*, the log thrown down by Jupiter.—20. *omni cont.*, "with every manner of insult."—22. Construe : "misere legatos ad J. rog. al. regem."—25. *singulas*, "all, one after another;" or, as the French say, "les unes après les autres."—27. Mercury was messenger of the gods.—30. *perferte*, "endure as you best can." The preposition gives an intensive force to the verb.—31. *hoc*, the dominion of Pisis-tratus.

FAB. III.—1. Construe : "Æsop. prod. hoc ex. nobis, ne lib. [cuidam] gl. al. bon., potiusque libeat illi deg. vit. suo habitu."—5. *sustulit*, "picked up." *exornavit* : supply *is*.—8. *Illi* : supply *pavones*.—11. *notam*, "mark of disgrace."—12. *quidam* : supply *inquit*.—13. *sedibus*, "abode," i. e. manner of life, condition.—14. *pati*, "to be content with."

FAB. IV.—2. *carnem*, "a piece of meat." *natans*. Others say that he was crossing a plank : Aphthonius, *καρ' αὐτὴν διήκει τὴν ὄχθην* (*the brink*) *τῆς ποταμοῦ*.—4. *ab alio* : supply *cane*.—5. *decepta* : supply *est*.—6. *demisit*, "he let go."—7. "And, after all, (*adeo*,) he was not even able," &c. Tacit. Ann. iii. 34, "ne conjugum quidem penates, adeo (*much less*) socios non onerent."

FAB. V.—1. *potente* : supply *homine*.—2. *propositum*, "my assertion."—4. *saltibus*, "lairs;" places frequented by wild beasts, and therefore fitted for hunting.—5. *vasti corporis*, "of a very large size." For the sense of *corpus*, cf. Virg. Æn. i. 193.—6. *partibus factis*, "when the stag had been divided into four shares."—7. *primam* : supply *partem*.—9. *me sequetur*, "shall be my share; shall fall to my share."—

Ut grata ludis redderent certamina. 5
 Lacrimis obortis, "Ite felices," ait,
 "Celebrate sine me cursu sollennem diem :
 Ego quo scelestâ furis attraxit manus,
 Ibi sorte tristi fata deflebo mea."

FAB. XXI.

URSUS ESURIENS.

Famem acuere animantibus ingenium.

Si quando in silvis urso desunt copiæ,
 Scopulosum ad littus currit, et prendens petram
 Pilosa crura sensim demittit vado ;
 Quorum inter villos simul hæserunt canceres,
 In terram arripiens excutit prædam maris, 5
 Escaque fruitur passim collecta vafer.
 Ergo etiam stultis acuit ingenium fames.

FAB. XXII.

VIATOR ET CORVUS.

Verbis sæpenumero homines decipi solere.

Quidam per agros devium carpens iter
 "AVE" exaudivit, et moratus paullulum,
 Adesse ut vidit neminem, cepit gradum.
 Iterum salutât, idem ex occulto sonus.
 Voce hospitali confirmatus restitit, 5
 Ut, quisquis esset, par officium reciperet.
 Quum circumspectans errore hæsisset diu,
 Et perdidisset tempus aliquot millium,
 Ostendit sese corvus, et supervolans
 "AVE" usque ingessit. Tum se lusum intelligens, 10
 "At male tibi sit," inquit, "ales pessime,
 Qui festinantis male detinuisti pedes."

FAB. XXIII.

PASTOR ET CAPELLA.

Nil occultum esse quod non reveletur.

Pastor capellæ cornu baculo fregerat :
 Rogare cœpit, ne se domino proderet.
 “ Quamvis indigne læsa, reticebo tamen ;
 Sed res clamabit ipsa, quid deliqueris.”

FAB. XXIV.

SERPENS ET LACERTA.

*Ubi leonis pellis deficit, vulpinam induendam esse ; hoc
 est, ubi deficiunt vires, astu utendum.*

Serpens lacertam forte adversam prenderat ;
 Quam devorare patula quum vellet gula,
 Arripuit illa prope jacentem surculum,
 Et pertinaci morsu transversum tenens,
 Avidum sollerti rectum frenavit mora. 5
 Prædam dimisit ore serpens irritam.

FAB. XXV.

CORNIX ET OVIS.

Multos lacescere debiles et cedere fortibus.

Odiosa cornix super ovem consederat ;
 Quam dorso quum tulisset invita et diu,
 “ Hoc,” inquit, “ si dentato fecisses cani,
 Pœnas dedisses.” Illa contra pessima,
 “ Despicio inermes, eadem cedo fortibus ; 5
 Scio quem lacesam, cui dolosa blandiar ;
 Ideo senectam mille in annos prorogo.”

FAB. XXVI.

SERVUS ET DOMINUS.

Nullum maledictum esse gravius conscientia.

Quum servus nequam Socrati malediceret,
 Uxorem domini qui corrupisset sui;
 Idque ille sciret notum circumstantibus,
 “Places tibi,” inquit, “quia cui non debes places :
 Sed non impune, quia cui debes non places.” 5

FAB. XXVII.

LEPUS ET BUBULCUS.

Multos verbis blandos esse et pectore infideles.

Quum venatorem celeri pede fugeret lepus,
 Et a bubulco visus veprem irreperet,
 “Per superos oro perque spes omnes tuas,
 Ne me indices, bubulce; nihil unquam mali
 Huic agro feci.” Et rusticus, “ne timueris; 5
 Late securus.” Jamque venator sequens,
 “Quæso, bubulce, numquid huc venit lepus?”
 “Venit, sed abiit hac ad lævam;” et dexteram
 Demonstrat nutu partem. Venator citus
 Non intellexit, seque e conspectu abstulit. 10
 Tunc sic bubulcus, “Ecquid est gratum tibi,
 Quod te celavi?” “Linguae prorsus non nego
 Habere atque agere maximas me gratias;
 Verum oculis ut priveris opto perfidis.”

FAB. XXVIII.

MERETRIX ET JUVENIS.

Multa esse jucunda, quæ tamen sunt incommoda.

Quum blandiretur juveni meretrix perfida,
 Et ille læsus multis sæpe injuriis

Tamen præberet sese facilem mulieri,
 Sic insidiatrix, "Omnes muneribus licet
 Contendant, ego te plurimi facio tamen." 5
 Juvenis recordans quoties deceptus foret,
 "Lubenter," inquit, "mea lux, hanc vocem audio,
 Non quod fidelis, sed quod jucunda est mihi."

FAB. XXIX.

FIBER.

*Multi viverent, si salutis gratia parvi facerent
 fortunas.*

Canes effugere quum jam non possit fiber,
 (Græci loquaces quem dixerunt castorem,
 Et indiderunt bestiæ nomen dei,
 Illi, qui jactant se verborum copia,) 5
 Abripere morsu fertur testiculos sibi,
 Quia propter illos sentiat sese peti.
 Divina quod ratione fieri non negem :
 Venator namque simul invenit remedium,
 Omittit ipsum persequi, et vocat canes.
 Hoc si præstare possent homines, ut suo 10
 Vellent carere, tuti posthac viverent ;
 Haud quisquam insidias nudo faceret corpori.

FAB. XXX.

PAPILIO ET VESPA.

*Non præteritam, sed præsentem aspiciendam esse
 fortunam.*

Papilio Vespam prætervolitans viderat ;
 "O sortem iniquam ! dum vivebant corpora
 Quorum ex reliquiis animam nos accipimus,
 Ego eloquens in pace, fortis præliis,

Arte omni princeps inter æquales fui. 5
 En cuncta levitas putris et volito cinis !
 Tu qui fuisti mulus clitellarius,
 Quemcunque visum est lædis infixo aculeo."
 Et. Vespa dignam moribus vocem edidit :
 " Non qui fuerimus, sed qui nunc simus, vide." 10

FAB. XXXI.

TERRANEOLA ET VULPES.

Pravis non esse fidem adhibendam.

Avis, quam dicunt terraneolam rustici,
 In terra nidum quia componit scilicet,
 Forte occucurrit improbæ Vulpeculæ ;
 Qua visa, pennis altius se sustulit.
 " Salve," inquit illa, " cur me fugisti, obsecro ? 5
 Quasi non abunde sit mihi in prato cibus,
 Grilli, scarabæi, locustarum copia :
 Nihil est, quod metuas, rogo ; te multum diligo,
 Propter quietos mores et vitam probam."
 Respondit contra, " Tu quidem bene prædicas ; 10
 Non sum in campo par tibi, sed sum sub dio :
 Quin sequere ; salutem tibi committo meam."

FAB. XXXII.

EPILOGUS.

De iis, qui legunt libellum.

Hoc quaecunque est Musa quod ludit mea,
 Nequitia pariter laudat et frugalitas,
 Sed hæc simpliciter ; illa tacite irascitur.

INDEX NOMINUM PROPRIORUM.

- Aëtes, iv. 7.
 Ægæum Mare, iv. 7.
 Æscopus, i. prol., 2, 3, 8, 10; ii. auc., 3, 9; iii. prol., 3, 5, 14, 19; iv. 5, 7, 17, 21, 27; v. prol.; App., 2, 11, 12, 16, 19.
 Anacharsis, iii. prol.
 Apollo, iii. prol., 16; [v. *Delius Phæbus*.]
 Argo, iv. 7.
 Asia, iv. 22.
 Athenæ, i. 2; ii. 9; iii. 14; iv. 5; v. 1.
 Augustus, iii. 10.
 Bacchus, App., 15.
 Bathyllus, v. 8.
 Cæsar, (Tiberius,) ii. 5.
 Cassandra, iii. 10.
 Cato, iv. 7.
 Cea insula, iv. 22.
 Clazomenæ, iv. 22.
 Cybebe, iii. 17; iv. 1.
 Danaïdes, App., 6.
 Dardania, iii. prol.
 Delius deus, (*Apollo*), App., 7.
 Delphi, App., 7.
 Demetrius Phalerens, v. 1.
 Eutychus, iii. prol.
 Falerna fæx, iii. 1.
 Græcia, ii. 9; iii. prol.
 Grafi, iv. 7.
 Hebrus, iii. prol.
 Hercules, iii. 17; iv. 12; v. 4.
 Hippolytus, iii. 10.
 Ilium, iii. 10.
 Juno, iii. 18; App., 10.
 Jupiter, i. 2, 6; iii. prol., 17; iv. 10, 11, 16, 18; v. 9; App., 4, 14.
 Latium, ii. 9.
 Leda, iv. 25.
 Libitina, iv. 20.
 Linus, iii. prol.
 Lucullus, ii. 5.
 Magna, (Cn. Pompeius,) App., 9.
 Mars, App., 9.
 Medea, iv. 7.
 Menander, v. 1.
 Mercurius, i. 2; App., 8.
 Minos, iv. 7.
 Misensis villa, ii. 5.
 Mnemosyne, iii. prol.
 Musa, iii. prol.
 Myron, v. prol.
 Neapolis, ii. 5.
 Nilus, i. 25.
 Orpheus, iii. prol.
 Pallas, iii. 16. Opus Palladium, (v. 7)
 Parnassus, App., 7.
 Particulo, v. prol., 6.
 Pellades, iv. 7.
 Pelias, iv. 7.
 Pelion, iv. 7.
 Phædrus, iii. prol., iv. 7, 21.
 Phalereus, (Demetrius,) v. 1.
 Phryx Æscopus, iii. prol. *Phæbus*, iii. 17; App., 7. [v. *Apollo, Delius*.]
 Pierium jugum, iii. prol.
 Pisistratus, i. 2.
 Plutus, iv. 12.
 Pompeius Magna, (Cn.) App., 9.
 Praxiteles, v. prol.
 Pythia, App., 7.
 Roma, ii. 5; iii. 10; v. 7; App. 8.
 Scythia Anacharsis, iii. prol.
 Sejanus, iii. prol.
 Siculum Mare, ii. 5.
 Simonides, iv. 22, 25.
 Sinon, iii. prol.
 Sisyphus, App., 6.
 Socrates, iii. 9; App., 26.
 Tantalus, App., 6.
 Thessala bipennis, iv. 7.
 Threïssa gens, iii. prol.
 Tiberius Cæsar, ii. 5.
 Tityos, App., 6.
 Tusculum Mare, ii. 5.
 Venus, iii. 17; App., 10, 15.

NOTES

ON THE

FABLES OF PHÆDRUS.

BOOK I.

PROLOGUE.—1. Construe: “ego polivi vers. sen. (i. e. in iambic verses of six feet) hanc mat. quam Æs. auctor reperit.”—*reperit*. This is denied by Quintilian and others, who regard Homer, Hesiod, and Archilochus as having written fables long before Æsop; while the fable of the trees and the bramble, related by King Jotham (Judg. ix. 8—15) must claim a far higher antiquity. But little is known of the real life, or of the authenticity of the writings attributed to, Æsop. The works, however, bearing his name would seem to have formed a favourite study to the martyr-philosopher Socrates. Philostratus observes that, *Αἰσώπῳ πάντα τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐκμεμύθηται*, i. e. that every circumstance or feeling of human life furnished Æsop with material for his apologies.—3. *dos*, “the use, purpose, property of;” lit. “dowry.” Phædrus plays upon the words *Duplex dos*, as a “double dowry” was thought a great recommendation. The word hence came to signify the “beauty,” “excellence,” and, as we might here render it, the “recommen-

dation" of anything. So Plin. H. N. xxxvii. 5, "dos smaragdi;" Valer. Max. v. 7, "suavitatis dotem." — 4. *prudenti*, the *dativus commodi*. — 5. *Calumniari*, "to cavil." — 6. As trees are not represented as speaking in the collection of fables, as now preserved, this must refer to a lost portion of Phædrus' works. That Æsop had introduced them is evident from Maxim. Tyr. *Æs.* xxxiii. — 7. *Fictis*, "feigned, invented." *jocari*: so iii. Prol. 14, "Calumniamque *fictis* elusit *jocis*." And hence Martial mentions *jocos Phædri*; the word being applied to any kind of light writing.

FAB. I. — 1. Cf. Hor. Epod. iii. 1 :

"Lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit.
Tecum mihi discordia est."

3. *fauce improba*, "ravenous appetite." — 4. *jurgii*, "of quarrel." *intulit*: a term borrowed from the "bringing an action" at law; as *inferre litem*. Cæsar, B.G. i. 39, "*alia causa illata*." — 6. *Laniger*, "the lamb." Supply *inquit*. — 8. *ad meos haustus*, "to my draughts," i. e. "to the place where I am drinking." — 10. *hos* is elegantly redundant. Ter. Eun. ii. 3, "His mensibus sex septem prorsum non vidisse." Note the *tnesis* for *maledixisti*. — 13. *corruptum*: supply *agnum*. — 15. *fictis causis*, "on false charges."

FAB. II. — 1. *æquis legibus*, i. e. under a democracy. — 2. *Procaz*, "encroaching." *miscuit*, "disturbed; threw into confusion." — 4. *conspiratis*, for *conspirantibus*; as in Macrobian Sat. i., "in unum conspirata." — 5. *Arcem*, "the citadel;" here put for the "supreme power." — 7. *ille*: supply *fuit*. — 8. *Omn. insuetis*, "to those altogether unaccustomed to bear it." — 14. *missum*, "thrown." — 16. *diutius*,

"some little time."—17. *una* : supply *ranarum*.—18. *rege*, the log thrown down by Jupiter.—20. *omni cont.*, "with every manner of insult."—22. Construe : "misere legatos ad J. rog. al. regem."—25. *singulas*, "all, one after another;" or, as the French say, "les unes après les autres."—27. Mercury was messenger of the gods.—30. *perferte*, "endure as you best can." The preposition gives an intensive force to the verb.—31. *hoc*, the dominion of Pisis-tratus.

FAB. III.—1. Construe : "Æsop. prod. hoc ex. nobis, ne lib. [cuidam] gl. al. bon., potiusque libeat illi deg. vit. suo habitu."—5. *sustulit*, "picked up." *exornavit* : supply *iis*.—8. *Illi* : supply *pavones*.—11. *notam*, "mark of disgrace."—12. *quidam* : supply *inquit*.—13. *sedibus*, "abode," i. e. manner of life, condition.—14. *patis*, "to be content with."

FAB. IV.—2. *carnem*, "a piece of meat." *natans*. Others say that he was crossing a plank : Aphthonius, *παρ' αὐτὴν διήκει τὴν ὄχθην* (*the brink*) *τὴν δὲ ποταμοῦ*.—4. *ab alio* : supply *cane*.—5. *decepta* : supply *est*.—6. *demisit*, "he let go."—7. "And, after all, (*adeo*,) he was not even able," &c. Tacit. Ann. iii. 34, "ne conjugum quidem penates, *adeo* (*much less*) socios non onerent."

FAB. V.—1. *potente* : supply *homine*.—2. *propositum*, "my assertion."—4. *saltibus*, "lair;" places frequented by wild beasts, and therefore fitted for hunting.—5. *vasti corporis*, "of a very large size." For the sense of *corpus*, cf. Virg. Æn. i. 193.—6. *partibus factis*, "when the stag had been divided into four shares."—7. *primam* : supply *partem*.—9. *me sequetur*, "shall be my share; shall fall to my share."—

10. *Malo adficietur*, "he will suffer for it."—11. *sola improbitas*, "mere rapacity."

FAB. VI.—1. *celebres*, "well frequented; celebrated by a numerous company."—2. *narrare*: supply *hanc fabulam*.—3. *solem velle*, [to the effect] "that the sun wished," &c. See Arnold's First Lat. Prose, pp. 11, 12. Perhaps, however, it is better to read "*sol cum vellet*."—5. *Convicio*, "with their united complaint."—The force of *con*. is thus explained by Labeo: "*Convitium dicitur a concitatione, vel a conventu, hoc est collatione vocum*" ("the union of many voices"). The same remark applies to *concire* (i. e. *con* and *ciere*), *concitare*, &c.—7. *unus*: supply *sol*.—8. *arida sede*, "on account of our abode being dried up:" the ablative of cause or instrument.—9. *Quidn. f. est*, "What will it come to?"

FAB. VII.—1. *personam*, "a mask." See Adams' Rom. Antiq., p. 326, art. "Thespis."—2. *O quanta species*, "O how beautiful an appearance!"—4. *abstulit*, "has left without."

FAB. VIII.—1. *meriti*, "of a kindness; good office."—2. *Bis peccat*, "is guilty of a twofold error."—3. *deinde*, "secondly," i. e. and "because he consequently" cannot escape with impunity.—6. *illicere*, "to try to persuade."—7. *jurejurando*, "by the oath" taken by the wolf.—9. *fecit medicinam*, "afforded a cure." Plaut. Cistell. i. 1, "*Qui huic morbo facere medicinam potest*."

FAB. IX.—1. *Construe*: "*Ostendamus paucis versibus stultum esse non cavere sibi, et d. cons. aliis*."—3. *oppressum*, "seized upon."—4. *objurgabat*, "scoffed at," [saying:] "where is" &c.—8. *mortis in solatio*, "as some

consolation for its own death." So Ov. Met. ix. 4, "*Magna feris tacitas solatia mortis ad umbras.*" Some read *solatium*, which is a more usual mode of expression; but the other admits of defence.—9. *securus*, "in [fancied] security."

FAB. X.—1. *semel innotuit*, "had once become notorious for."—4. *arguebat...crimine*, "accused of the crime."—5. *proximam*, "liable to; responsible for." So "*affinis culpæ*" in Cicero.—7. *perorassent*, "had fully pleaded;" or, as we should say, "had wound up their statements."—8. *Dixisse*, "to have pronounced."—9. *Tu*, "the wolf;" *te*, "the fox."

FAB. XI.—1. *Virtutis*, "of valour:" ἀρετῆς.—2. *Ignotos* = *ignaros*, "those who do not know him;" as *notis* = "those who know." Sallust uses *ignoti* in the same manner. *est derisui*. Observe the double dative. Arnold, First Lat. Prose, pp. 69, 70.—5. *insueta voce*, "his strange braying."—6. *auritulus*, "he of the long ears:" a poetical phrase for the ass, as *laniger*, for the lamb; *barbatus*, for the goat, &c.—9. *exitus notos*, "their usual ways of escape."—12. *vocem premere*, "to cease his braying."—13. *opera*, "the use; the results."—15. *Animus*, "spirit," i. e. cowardice.

FAB. XII.—1. Construe: "*Hæc narr. exer. ea, quæ cont. sæpe inv. util. laudatis.*"—2. *exerit*, "sets forth."—5. *ramosa*, "branching:" Virg. *Æn.* i. 189, "*Capita alta ferentes Cornibus arboreis.*"—7. *vocibus*, "by the cry of the hunters;" cf. Ov. Met. ii. 241.—9. *elusit*, "slipped away from."—10. *retentis*, sc. *arboribus*.—12. *vocem*, "speech."—15. *q. luct. hab.*, "with how much pain have they been fraught!"

FAB. XIII.—1. *verbis subdolis*, “with craftily devised compliments.”—3. *caseum*, “a piece of cheese;” as *car-nem*, in i. 4. 2.—6. *qui est*, “how great is.”—8. *vocem*, “a voice fit for singing.” *prior*, “superior.”—9. *ostendere*, “to display.”—10. *Emisit*, “let go;” as *demisit*, in i. 4. 6.—12. *corvi stupor* = *corvus stupidus*. So ὁ μητρὸς ἐμᾶς σέβας, Μέμνονος βία, and other periphrases.—13. *re*, “fact,” i.e. narrative.—14. *Virtute*, “strength.”

FAB. XIV.—2. *ignoto*, “where he was unknown:” see on Fab. xi. 2.—3. *antidotum*, “a specific against poison.”—4. *Verbosis strophis* (στροφαῖς), “by wordy, juggling speeches,” such as the mountebanks entertain their audiences with, while retailing quack medicines. Cf. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. *στροφή*, no. 2.—5. *jaceret* = “kept his bed:” Cic. Ep. ix. 20, “ego, te *jacente*, bona tua comedam.”—6. *ejus exp.*, “of making trial of his skill.”—7. Construe: “Dein aqua fus. sim. se misc. tox. antid. illius, juss. ip. bib. hoc. pos. præmio.”—10. *Timore mortis*. The would-be physician feared that the king had really mingled poison with his antidote.—11, 12. Construe: “se fact. esse med. n. ul. pr. artis, verum [se factum esse] nob. st. vulgi.”—13. *hæc edidit*, “uttered this opinion.”—15. *capita*, “your lives.”—17. *pertinere*, “to be addressed to.”

FAB. XV.—1. *In pr. comm.*, “in changing the government.”—7. *ille*: supply *inquit*.—9. *Ergo*: supply *asinus respondit*.

FAB. XVI.—1. *sponsu improbo*, “on bad security.”—2. *rem expedire*, “to accomplish his purpose.”—4. *Lup. spons.*, “with a wolf as his voucher.”—7. *dies*, “the day of payment.”

FAB. XVII.—2. Construe: “cum canis cal. pet. ab ove panem, quem cont. cornu. [ovi].”—3. *commodasse*, “lent.”—4. *decem*: supply *panes*.—10. *in fovea*, “in a trap.”

FAB. XIX.—1. *Habent insideas*, “are fraught with snares.”—4. *tugurio*, “hut, kennel.”—5. *reposcenti*: the dog who was the original occupant.—8. *hoc*: supply *tempore*.—9. *turbæ*, “my litter of young ones.”—*cedam*, “I will give up.”

FAB. XX.—4. *extractum*, “when drawn out.”—5. Construe: “sed rupti per. prius quam cont. [corium], quod petierunt.”

FAB. XXI.—1. *pristinam*, “original.”—4. *spiritum extremum trahens*; ψυχωπαγῶν, “drawing his last breath; expiring.”—5. *fulmineis dentibus*, “with lightning-like,” i. e. fierce, “tusks.”—6. *ictu*, “with a blow from his tusks.”—7. *confodit*, “gored.”—10. *ille*, the lion. *fortes*: supply *feras*.—12. *Quod cogor*, “in that I am forced to bear.”

FAB. XXII.—3. *tibi*: the dativus commodi.—4. *Faceres*: supply *hoc*.—5. *reliquiis*, the fragments of wheat, bread, &c.—7. *rosuri*: supply *mures*, “at which the mice would nibble.” *ipsos*, the mice themselves.—8. *imputare*, “to place to my account.”—12. *meritum inane*, “an empty show of advantage.”

FAB. XXIII.—1. *liberalis*: supply *homo*.—2. *irritos*, “vain, useless.”—3. *panem misisset*, “had thrown.”—4. *Objecto*. So Senec. de Const. 14, “tanquam canem acrem objecto cibo leniet.”—6. *pro re*, “in defence of the property.”—8. *mea culpa*, “through my neglect.”

FAB. XXIV.—1. *Inops*, “poor,” and *potens*, “wealthy,” are here meant to be opposed. — 9. *validius*, “yet more strongly.”—10. *jacuit*, “she lay dead.”

FAB. XXV.—3, 4. Construe: “trad. est canes bib. in fl. N. curr. ne rap. a crocodilis.” The orthography is required by the metre.—6. *Quamlibet* [*aquam*] *l. otio*, “lap as much water as you please at your leisure.”

FAB. XXVI.—2. *Multandum esse*, sc. *eum*.—4. *illi*, “before her.”—5. *sorbitioem*, “broth, soup.”—7. *revocasset*, “had invited in turn.” *intrito*, “minced.”—8. *lagenam*, a sort of pitcher with a long, narrow neck, out of which the fox could get nothing, but which would be well suited to the long neck of the crane.—11. *Peregrinam*. This term is applied to the crane, as being a bird of passage.

FAB. XXVII.—1. *conveniens*, “applicable to.”—4. *Manes deos*. “*Manes* is the general name by which the Romans designated the souls of the departed; but as it is a natural tendency to consider the souls of departed friends as blessed spirits, the *Manes* were regarded as gods, and were worshipped with divine honours. Hence on Roman sepulchres we find D. M. S., i. e. *Dīs Manibus Sacrum*.” Smith’s Dict. of Mythol., &c., p. 411.—8. Construe: “super quem vult. stans fert. loc. [esse].”—9. *merito jaces*, “deservedly art thou dead:” cf. i. 24. 10.

FAB. XXVIII.—1. “Men, although in a high station, ought to fear those more humble;” or, “men, however high in station.” Plaut. Pseud. iv. 7, “*quamvis pernix est*.”—2. *docili*, “quick, ready.”—5. *posuit*, sc. *catulos*, *escam*, “as food.”—7. *illa*, the eagle. *ipso loco*, “by the

very nature of her situation.”—10. *sanguinis*, “of her own brood.”

FAB. XXIX.—1. *captant*, “aim at.”—5. *Officium*, “the polite salutation,” i.e. of being addressed as *brother* by an ass.

FAB. XXX.—7. *statio*, “condition; manner of life.”—7. *qui*, the bull who is defeated.—10. *proculcatos obteret*, “will trample and tread us to death.”

FAB. XXXI.—4. *pennæ*, “of wing,” i.e. flight.—5. *raptor*, “the plunderer,” i.e. the kite.—6. *genus inerme*, “the feeble race” of the birds.—7. *sollicitum*, “full of trouble and anxiety.”—11. *exerc. imp.*, “to maintain his rule.”—13. *una*: supply *inquit*.

BOOK II.

PROLOGUE.—1. “The manner of writing pursued by Æsop consists of examples.” Such is the common interpretation of this very doubtful passage. But Gudius and Gronovius would take *genus* as = *genus hominum*, as in Manil. i. 145, “semper erit *genus* in pugna.” The verb *continetur* will then mean, “is restrained, corrected;” i.e. “by the examples set before them in the fables of Æsop.”—4. *Acut*, “may sharpen, exert itself.”—5. *narranti*: supply *mihi*.—6. *serv. pr. suum*, i.e. conveys the moral intended.—7. *Re*, “for its own sake.”—8. *senis*, sc. *Æsopi*. 14. *Attende*, “observe,” i.e. learn from the following fable.

NOTES

ON THE

FABLES OF PHÆDRUS.

BOOK I.

PROLOGUE.—1. Construe: “ego polivi vers. sen. (i. e. in iambic verses of six feet) hanc mat. quam Æs. auctor reperit.”—*reperit*. This is denied by Quintilian and others, who regard Homer, Hesiod, and Archilochus as having written fables long before Æsop; while the fable of the trees and the bramble, related by King Jotham (Judg. ix. 8—15) must claim a far higher antiquity. But little is known of the real life, or of the authenticity of the writings attributed to, Æsop. The works, however, bearing his name would seem to have formed a favourite study to the martyr-philosopher Socrates. Philostratus observes that, *Αἰσώπῳ πάντα τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐκμεμύθηται*, i. e. that every circumstance or feeling of human life furnished Æsop with material for his apologues.—3. *dos*, “the use, purpose, property of;” lit. “dowry.” Phædrus plays upon the words *Duplex dos*, as a “double dowry” was thought a great recommendation. The word hence came to signify the “beauty,” “excellence,” and, as we might here render it, the “recommen-

dation" of anything. So Plin. H. N. xxxvii. 5, "dos sinaragdi;" Valer. Max. v. 7, "suavitatis dotem." — 4. *prudenti*, the *dativus commodi*. — 5. *Calumniari*, "to cavil." — 6. As trees are not represented as speaking in the collection of fables, as now preserved, this must refer to a lost portion of Phædrus' works. That Æsop had introduced them is evident from Maxim. Tyr. *Æs.* xxxiii. — 7. *Fictis*, "feigned, invented." *jocari*: so iii. Prol. 14, "Calumniamque *fictis* elusit *jocis*." And hence Martial mentions *jocos Phædri*; the word being applied to any kind of light writing.

FAB. I. — 1. Cf. Hor. Epod. iii. 1 :

"Lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit.
Tecum mihi discordia est."

3. *fauce improba*, "ravenous appetite." — 4. *jurgii*, "of quarrel." *intulit*: a term borrowed from the "bringing an action" at law; as *inferre litem*. Cæsar, B.G. i. 39, "*alia causa illata*." — 6. *Laniger*, "the lamb." Supply *inquit*. — 8. *ad meos haustus*, "to my draughts," i. e. "to the place where I am drinking." — 10. *hos* is elegantly redundant. Ter. Eun. ii. 3, "His mensibus sex septem prorsum non vidisse." Note the *tnesis* for *maledixisti*. — 13. *corruptum*: supply *agnum*. — 15. *fictis causis*, "on false charges."

FAB. II. — 1. *æquis legibus*, i. e. under a democracy. — 2. *Procaz*, "encroaching." *miscuit*, "disturbed; threw into confusion." — 4. *conspiratis*, for *conspirantibus*; as in Macrobian Sat. i., "in unum conspirata." — 5. *Arcem*, "the citadel;" here put for the "supreme power." — 7. *ille*: supply *fuit*. — 8. *Omn. insuetis*, "to those altogether unaccustomed to bear it." — 14. *missum*, "thrown." — 16. *diutius*,

"some little time."—17. *una* : supply *ranarum*.—18. *rege*, the log thrown down by Jupiter.—20. *omni cont.*, "with every manner of insult."—22. Construe : "misere legatos ad J. rog. al. regem."—25. *singulas*, "all, one after another;" or, as the French say, "les unes après les autres."—27. Mercury was messenger of the gods.—30. *perferte*, "endure as you best can." The preposition gives an intensive force to the verb.—31. *hoc*, the dominion of Pisis-tratus.

FAB. III.—1. Construe : "Æsop. prod. hoc ex. nobis, ne lib. [cuidam] gl. al. bon., potiusque libeat illi deg. vit. suo habitu."—5. *sustulit*, "picked up." *exornavit* : supply *iis*.—8. *Illi* : supply *pavones*.—11. *notam*, "mark of disgrace."—12. *quidam* : supply *inquit*.—13. *sedibus*, "abode," i. e. manner of life, condition.—14. *patis*, "to be content with."

FAB. IV.—2. *carnem*, "a piece of meat." *natans*. Others say that he was crossing a plank : Aphthonius, *καρ' αὐτὴν διήκει τὴν ὄχθην* (*the brink*) *τινὸς ποταμοῦ*.—4. *ab alio* : supply *cane*.—5. *decepta* : supply *est*.—6. *demisit*, "he let go."—7. "And, after all, (*adeo*,) he was not even able," &c. Tacit. Ann. iii. 34, "ne conjugum quidem penates, *adeo* (*much less*) socios non onerent."

FAB. V.—1. *potente* : supply *homine*.—2. *propositum*, "my assertion."—4. *saltibus*, "lairs;" places frequented by wild beasts, and therefore fitted for hunting.—5. *vasti corporis*, "of a very large size." For the sense of *corpus*, cf. Virg. Æn. i. 193.—6. *partibus factis*, "when the stag had been divided into four shares."—7. *primam* : supply *partem*.—9. *me sequetur*, "shall be my share; shall fall to my share."—

10. *Malo adficietur*, "he will suffer for it."—11. *sola improbitas*, "mere rapacity."

FAB. VI.—1. *celebres*, "well frequented; celebrated by a numerous company."—2. *narrare*: supply *hanc fabulam*.—3. *solem velle*, [to the effect] "that the sun wished," &c. See Arnold's First Lat. Prose, pp. 11, 12. Perhaps, however, it is better to read "*sol cum vellet*."—5. *Convicio*, "with their united complaint." The force of *con*. is thus explained by Labeo: "*Convitium dicitur a concitatione, vel a conventu, hoc est collatione vocum*" ("the union of many voices"). The same remark applies to *concire* (i. e. *con* and *ciere*), *concitare*, &c.—7. *unus*: supply *sol*.—8. *arida sede*, "on account of our abode being dried up:" the ablative of cause or instrument. — 9. *Quidn. f. est*, "What will it come to?"

FAB. VII.—1. *personam*, "a mask." See Adams' Rom. Antiq., p. 326, art. "Thespis."—2. *O quanta species*, "O how beautiful an appearance!" — 4. *abstulit*, "has left without."

FAB. VIII.—1. *meriti*, "of a kindness; good office."—2. *Bis peccat*, "is guilty of a twofold error."—3. *deinde*, "secondly," i. e. and "because he consequently" cannot escape with impunity.—6. *illicere*, "to try to persuade."—7. *jurejurando*, "by the oath" taken by the wolf.—9. *fecit medicinam*, "afforded a cure." Plaut. Cistell. i. 1, "*Qui huic morbo facere medicinam potest*."

FAB. IX.—1. Construe: "*Ostendamus paucis versibus stultum esse non cavere sibi, et d. cons. aliis*."—3. *oppressum*, "seized upon." — 4. *objurgabat*, "scoffed at," [saying:] "where is" &c.—8. *mortis in solatio*, "as some

consolation for its own death." So Ov. Met. ix. 4, "*Magna feris tacitas solatia mortis ad umbras.*" Some read *solatium*, which is a more usual mode of expression; but the other admits of defence.—9. *securus*, "in [fancied] security."

FAB. X.—1. *semel innotuit*, "had once become notorious for."—4. *arguebat...crimine*, "accused of the crime."—5. *proximam*, "liable to; responsible for." So "*affinis culpæ*" in Cicero.—7. *perorassent*, "had fully pleaded;" or, as we should say, "had wound up their statements."—8. *Dixisse*, "to have pronounced."—9. *Tu*, "the wolf;" *te*, "the fox."

FAB. XI.—1. *Virtutis*, "of valour:" ἀρετῆς.—2. *Ignotos* = *ignaros*, "those who do not know him;" as *notis* = "those who know." Sallust uses *ignoti* in the same manner. *est derisui*. Observe the double dative. Arnold, First Lat. Prose, pp. 69, 70.—5. *insueta voce*, "his strange braying."—6. *auritulus*, "he of the long ears:" a poetical phrase for the ass, as *laniger*, for the lamb; *barbatus*, for the goat, &c.—9. *exitus notos*, "their usual ways of escape."—12. *vocem premere*, "to cease his braying."—13. *opera*, "the use; the results."—15. *Animum*, "spirit," i. e. cowardice.

FAB. XII.—1. Construe: "*Hæc narr. exer. ea, quæ cont. sæpe inv. util. laudatis.*"—2. *exerit*, "sets forth."—5. *ramosa*, "branching:" Virg. *Æn.* i. 189, "*Capita alta ferentes Cornibus arboreis.*"—7. *vocibus*, "by the cry of the hunters;" cf. Ov. Met. ii. 241.—9. *elusit*, "slipped away from."—10. *retentis*, sc. *arboribus*.—12. *vocem*, "speech."—15. *q. luct. hab.*, "with how much pain have they been fraught!"

FAB. XIII.—1. *verbis subdolis*, “with craftily devised compliments.”—3. *caseum*, “a piece of cheese;” as *carnem*, in i. 4. 2.—6. *qui est*, “how great is.”—8. *vocem*, “a voice fit for singing.” *prior*, “superior.”—9. *ostendere*, “to display.”—10. *Emisit*, “let go;” as *demisit*, in i. 4. 6.—12. *corvi stupor* = *corvus stupidus*. So ὁ μητρὸς ἐμᾶς σέβας, Μέμνονος βία, and other periphrases.—13. *re*, “fact,” i.e. narrative.—14. *Virtute*, “strength.”

FAB. XIV.—2. *ignoto*, “where he was unknown:” see on Fab. xi. 2.—3. *antidotum*, “a specific against poison.”—4. *Verbosis strophis* (στροφαῖς), “by wordy, juggling speeches,” such as the mountebanks entertain their audiences with, while retailing quack medicines. Cf. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. στροφή, no. 2.—5. *jaceret* = “kept his bed:” Cic. Ep. ix. 20, “ego, te *jacente*, bona tua comedam.”—6. *ejus exp.*, “of making trial of his skill.”—7. Construe: “Dein aqua fus. sim. se misc. tox. antid. illius, juss. ip. bib. hoc. pos. præmio.”—10. *Timore mortis*. The would-be physician feared that the king had really mingled poison with his antidote.—11, 12. Construe: “se fact. esse med. n. ul. pr. artis, verum [se factum esse] nob. st. vulgi.”—13. *hæc edidit*, “uttered this opinion.”—15. *capita*, “your lives.”—17. *pertinere*, “to be addressed to.”

FAB. XV.—1. *In pr. comm.*, “in changing the government.”—7. *ille*: supply *inquit*.—9. *Ergo*: supply *asinus respondit*.

FAB. XVI.—1. *sponsu improbo*, “on bad security.”—2. *rem expedire*, “to accomplish his purpose.”—4. *Lup. spons.*, “with a wolf as his voucher.”—7. *dies*, “the day of payment.”

FAB. XVII.—2. Construe: “cum canis cal. pet. ab ove panem, quem cont. cornu. [ovi].”—3. *commodasse*, “lent.”—4. *decem*: supply *panes*.—10. *in fovea*, “in a trap.”

FAB. XIX.—1. *Habent insideas*, “are fraught with snares.”—4. *tugurio*, “hut, kennel.”—5. *reposcenti*: the dog who was the original occupant.—8. *hoc*: supply *tempore*.—9. *turbæ*, “my litter of young ones.”—*cedam*, “I will give up.”

FAB. XX.—4. *extractum*, “when drawn out.”—5. Construe: “sed rupti per. prius quam cont. [corium], quod petierunt.”

FAB. XXI.—1. *pristinam*, “original.”—4. *spiritum extremum trahens*; ψυχωπαγῶν, “drawing his last breath; expiring.”—5. *fulmineis dentibus*, “with lightning-like,” i. e. fierce, “tusks.”—6. *ictu*, “with a blow from his tusks.”—7. *confodit*, “gored.”—10. *ille*, the lion. *fortes*: supply *feras*.—12. *Quod cogor*, “in that I am forced to bear.”

FAB. XXII.—3. *tibi*: the dativus commodi.—4. *Faceres*: supply *hoc*.—5. *reliquiis*, the fragments of wheat, bread, &c.—7. *rosuri*: supply *mures*, “at which the mice would nibble.” *ipsos*, the mice themselves.—8. *imputare*, “to place to my account.”—12. *meritum inane*, “an empty show of advantage.”

FAB. XXIII.—1. *liberalis*: supply *homo*.—2. *irritos*, “vain, useless.”—3. *panem misisset*, “had thrown.”—4. *Objecto*. So Senec. de Const. 14, “tanquam canem acrem objecto cibo leniet.”—6. *pro re*, “in defence of the property.”—8. *mea culpa*, “through my neglect.”

FAB. XXIV.—1. *Inops*, "poor," and *potens*, "wealthy," are here meant to be opposed. — 9. *validius*, "yet more strongly."—10. *jacuit*, "she lay dead."

FAB. XXV.—3, 4. Construe: "trad. est canes bib. in fl. N. curr. ne rap. a crocodilis." The orthography is required by the metre.—6. *Quamlibet [aquam] l. otio*, "lap as much water as you please at your leisure."

FAB. XXVI.—2. *Multandum esse*, sc. *eum*.—4. *illi*, "before her."—5. *sorbitioem*, "broth, soup."—7. *revocasset*, "had invited in turn." *intrito*, "minced."—8. *lagenam*, a sort of pitcher with a long, narrow neck, out of which the fox could get nothing, but which would be well suited to the long neck of the crane.—11. *Peregrinam*. This term is applied to the crane, as being a bird of passage.

FAB. XXVII.—1. *conveniens*, "applicable to."—4. *Manes deos*. "*Manes* is the general name by which the Romans designated the souls of the departed; but as it is a natural tendency to consider the souls of departed friends as blessed spirits, the *Manes* were regarded as gods, and were worshipped with divine honours. Hence on Roman sepulchres we find D. M. S., i. e. *Dis Manibus Sacrum*." Smith's Dict. of Mythol., &c., p. 411.—8. Construe: "super quem vult. stans fert. loc. [esse]."—9. *merito jaces*, "deservedly art thou dead:" cf. i. 24. 10.

FAB. XXVIII.—1. "Men, although in a high station, ought to fear those more humble;" or, "men, however high in station." Plaut. Pseud. iv. 7, "*quamvis pernix est*."—2. *docili*, "quick, ready."—5. *posuit*, sc. *catulos*, *escam*, "as food."—7. *illa*, the eagle. *ipso loco*, "by the

very nature of her situation.”—10. *sanguinis*, “of her own brood.”

FAB. XXIX.—1. *captant*, “aim at.”—5. *Officium*, “the polite salutation,” i.e. of being addressed as *brother* by an ass.

FAB. XXX.—7. *statio*, “condition; manner of life.”—7. *qui*, the bull who is defeated.—10. *proculcatos obteret*, “will trample and tread us to death.”

FAB. XXXI.—4. *pennæ*, “of wing,” i.e. flight.—5. *raptor*, “the plunderer,” i.e. the kite.—6. *genus inerme*, “the feeble race” of the birds.—7. *sollicitum*, “full of trouble and anxiety.”—11. *exerc. imp.*, “to maintain his rule.”—13. *una*: supply *inquit*.

BOOK II.

PROLOGUE.—1. “The manner of writing pursued by Æsop consists of examples.” Such is the common interpretation of this very doubtful passage. But Gudius and Gronovius would take *genus* as = *genus hominum*, as in Manil. i. 145, “semper erit *genus* in pugna.” The verb *continetur* will then mean, “is restrained, corrected;” i.e. “by the examples set before them in the fables of Æsop.”—4. *Acuat*, “may sharpen, exert itself.”—5. *narranti*: supply *mihi*.—6. *serv. pr. suum*, i.e. conveys the moral intended.—7. *Re*, “for its own sake.”—8. *senis*, sc. *Æsopi*. 14. *Attende*, “observe,” i.e. learn from the following fable.

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FAB. XIV.—2. *ignoto*, “where he was unknown:” see on Fab. xi. 2.—3. *antidotum*, “a specific against poison.”—4. *Verbosis strophis* (στροφαῖς), “by wordy, juggling speeches,” such as the mountebanks entertain their audiences with, while retailing quack medicines. Cf. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. *στροφή*, no. 2.—5. *jaceret* = “kept his bed:” Cic. Ep. ix. 20, “ego, te *jacente*, bona tua comedam.”—6. *ejus exp.*, “of making trial of his skill.”—7. Construe: “Dein aqua fus. sim. se misc. tox. antid. illius, juss. ip. bib. hoc. pos. præmio.”—10. *Timore mortis*. The would-be physician feared that the king had really mingled poison with his antidote.—11, 12. Construe: “se fact. esse med. n. ul. pr. artis, verum [se factum esse] nob. st. vulgi.”—13. *hæc edidit*, “uttered this opinion.”—15. *capita*, “your lives.”—17. *pertinere*, “to be addressed to.”

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FAB. XXI.—1. *pristinam*, “original.”—4. *spiritum extremum trahens*; ψυχὸς παρῶν, “drawing his last breath; expiring.”—5. *fulmineis dentibus*, “with lightning-like,” i. e. fierce, “tusks.”—6. *ictu*, “with a blow from his tusks.”—7. *confodit*, “gored.”—10. *ille*, the lion. *fortes*: supply *feras*.—12. *Quod cogor*, “in that I am forced to bear.”

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FAB. XXVI.—2. *Multandum esse*, sc. *eum*.—4. *illi*, “before her.”—5. *sorbitioem*, “broth, soup.”—7. *revocasset*, “had invited in turn.” *intrito*, “minced.”—8. *lagenam*, a sort of pitcher with a long, narrow neck, out of which the fox could get nothing, but which would be well suited to the long neck of the crane.—11. *Peregrinam*. This term is applied to the crane, as being a bird of passage.

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very nature of her situation.”—10. *sanguinis*, “of her own brood.”

FAB. XXIX.—1. *captant*, “aim at.”—5. *Officium*, “the polite salutation,” i.e. of being addressed as *brother* by an ass.

FAB. XXX.—7. *statio*, “condition; manner of life.”—7. *qui*, the bull who is defeated.—10. *proculcatos obteret*, “will trample and tread us to death.”

FAB. XXXI.—4. *pennæ*, “of wing,” i.e. flight.—5. *raptor*, “the plunderer,” i.e. the kite.—6. *genus inerme*, “the feeble race” of the birds.—7. *sollicitum*, “full of trouble and anxiety.”—11. *exerc. imp.*, “to maintain his rule.”—13. *una*: supply *inquit*.

BOOK II.

PROLOGUE.—1. “The manner of writing pursued by Æsop consists of examples.” Such is the common interpretation of this very doubtful passage. But Gudius and Gronovius would take *genus* as = *genus hominum*, as in Manil. i. 145, “semper erit *genus* in pugna.” The verb *continetur* will then mean, “is restrained, corrected;” i.e. “by the examples set before them in the fables of Æsop.”—4. *Acuat*, “may sharpen, exert itself.”—5. *narranti*: supply *mihi*.—6. *serv. pr. suum*, i.e. conveys the moral intended.—7. *Re*, “for its own sake.”—8. *senis*, sc. *Æsopi*. 14. *Attende*, “observe,” i.e. learn from the following fable.

FAB. I.—1. *dejectum*, “prostrated;” a word used properly of animals killed in chase.—2. *Prædator*, “a hunter;” as in Ov. Met. xii. 306, “Abas prædator aprorum.”—3. *per te*, “of your own accord.”—6. *Fero*, the lion. Phædrus constantly uses this form instead of *fera*: see i. 12. 9.—8. Construe: “Et aud. tolle [partem], quæ pars deb. tuæ modestiæ.”—9. *tergore*, here put for “the carcass;” the best part of the meat being understood by this name. Æn. i. 211, “Tergora deripiunt costis.”—10. *accessum*, “a safe approach, of which he might avail himself without fear.” In the next line Phædrus probably glances at the vices of his own times.

FAB. II.—1. *utcunque* = *quocunque modo*. *sive* is elegantly omitted before the following verbs.—5. *Animos*, “his affections.”—7. *legere*, “to pluck out.”—8. *fingi*, “that he was being adorned; improved in appearance.”

FAB. III.—1. *vehementis*, “enraged, savage.”—4. *Æso-
pus*: supply *ait*.

FAB. IV.—1. *in subl. quercu*, “on the top of an oak.”—2. *media*, sc. *quercu*.—3. *imam*, i. e. *quercum*.—8. *quod*, i. e. “for the reason why you see that that treacherous pig is daily turning up the earth, is this: he wishes,” &c. *Aper* is of the epicene gender, though here feminine in sense. *Mulus*, *corvus*, *vitulus*, *mus*, and other names of animals, are likewise of both genders.—11. *Terr. of-
fuso*, “terror having been infused into the eagle.”—12. *Derepit*, [the fox] “steals down.”—16. *Hunc locum*, the abode of the sow.—18. *suspensio pede*, “on tiptoe; softly.”—20. *prospicit*, “keeps a look-out.”—21. *Ruinam*, the fall of the oak. *desidet*, “sit still.”—23. *Quid multa*: supply *dicam*, “Why should I say more?” *cum suis*,

"with their young."—25. *bilinguis*; διγλωσσος, "deceitful." So "bifulci lingua," Plaut. Pænul. v. 2.—26. *Documētum*, as an example.

FAB. V.—1. *ardelionum natio*, "a race of busy-bodies."—2. *Trepide*, "in a hurry." *occupata in otio*, "very busy doing nothing;" an oxymoron.—3. *Gratis*, "to no purpose:" so we sometimes use "*gratuitous*."—5. Observe the force of *tamen* = if such a thing be possible.—6. *Vera fabella*, "by a true narrative."—8. Tiberius possessed a villa on Mount Misēnus, which had formerly belonged to Caius Marius, and afterwards to Lucullus.—10. *Prospecto*, "to view a distant object;" *prospicio*, "to have a near view."—11. *alte cinctus*; ἀνεσταλμένος, "girt round on high," so as to be fit for work without interruption; and hence, "busy, active."—12. *Pelusium*, a town of the Delta, was famous for the fineness of its linen stuffs. This was the customary dress of servants in waiting.—13. *cirris*, "fringes."—14. *domino*, Tiberius. *viridia*, put for *viridaria*. Vitruv. vi. 6, "rite viridia de lectis per spatia fenestrarum prospiciantur."—16. *jactitans*, "shewing off, displaying."—17. *notis flexibus*, "through the windings of the walks with which he was acquainted."—19. *rem.*, "his design."—21. *Ille*, the servant. *assilit*, "runs to him quickly."—24. *nequidq. perit*, "is utterly lost."—25. "A slap on the face costs much more in my estimation," i. e. "you must do much more than this to deserve your freedom:" a gentle slap (*alapa*) being the sign of manumission; something like the blow of the sword in conferring knighthood.

FAB. VI.—2. *accessit*, "is added to."—4. *sublime*: supply *aera*.—5. *cornea domo*, "in her abode of shell."—7. *propter volans*, "flying past." Understand *ait*.—12. *Altis*

dation" of anything. So Plin. H. N. xxxvii. 5, "dos smaragdi;" Valer. Max. v. 7, "suavitatis dotem." — 4. *prudenti*, the dativus commodi. — 5. *Calumniari*, "to cavil."—6. As trees are not represented as speaking in the collection of fables, as now preserved, this must refer to a lost portion of Phædrus' works. That Æsop had introduced them is evident from Maxim. Tyr. *Æs.* xxxiii.—7. *Fictis*, "feigned, invented." *jocari*: so iii. Prol. 14, "Calumniamque fictis elusit jocis." And hence Martial mentions *jocos Phædri*; the word being applied to any kind of light writing.

FAB. I. — 1. Cf. Hor. Epod. iii. 1 :

"Lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit.
Tecum mihi discordia est."

3. *fauce improba*, "ravenous appetite."—4. *jurgii*, "of quarrel." *intulit*: a term borrowed from the "bringing an action" at law; as *inferre litem*. Cæsar, B.G. i. 39, "alia causa illata."—6. *Laniger*, "the lamb." Supply *inquit*.—8. *ad meos haustus*, "to my draughts," i. e. "to the place where I am drinking."—10. *hos* is elegantly redundant. Ter. Eun. ii. 3, "His mensibus sex septem prorsum non vidisse." Note the tmesis for *maledixisti*.—13. *corruptum*: supply *agnum*.—15. *fictis causis*, "on false charges."

FAB. II.—1. *æquis legibus*, i. e. under a democracy.—2. *Procaz*, "encroaching." *miscuit*, "disturbed; threw into confusion."—4. *conspiratis*, for *conspirantibus*; as in Macrobian Sat. i., "in unum conspirata."—5. *Arcem*, "the citadel;" here put for the "supreme power."—7. *ille*: supply *fuit*.—8. *Omn. insuetis*, "to those altogether unaccustomed to bear it."—14. *missum*, "thrown."—16. *diutius*,

"some little time."—17. *una* : supply *ranarum*.—18. *rege*, the log thrown down by Jupiter.—20. *omni cont.*, "with every manner of insult."—22. Construe : "misere legatos ad J. rog. al. regem."—25. *singulas*, "all, one after another;" or, as the French say, "les unes après les autres."—27. Mercury was messenger of the gods.—30. *perferte*, "endure as you best can." The preposition gives an intensive force to the verb.—31. *hoc*, the dominion of Pisis-tratus.

FAB. III.—1. Construe : "Æsop. prod. hoc ex. nobis, ne lib. [cuidam] gl. al. bon., potiusque libeat illi deg. vit. suo habitu."—5. *sustulit*, "picked up." *exornavit* : supply *his*.—8. *Illi* : supply *pavones*.—11. *notam*, "mark of disgrace."—12. *quidam* : supply *inquit*.—13. *sedibus*, "abode," i. e. manner of life, condition.—14. *patis*, "to be content with."

FAB. IV.—2. *carnem*, "a piece of meat." *natans*. Others say that he was crossing a plank : Aphthonius, *καρ' αὐτὴν διήκει τὴν ὄχθην* (*the brink*) *τῆς ποταμοῦ*.—4. *ab alio* : supply *cane*.—5. *decepta* : supply *est*.—6. *demisit*, "he let go."—7. "And, after all, (*adeo*,) he was not even able," &c. Tacit. Ann. iii. 34, "ne conjugum quidem penates, *adeo* (*much less*) socios non onerent."

FAB. V.—1. *potente* : supply *homine*.—2. *propositum*, "my assertion."—4. *saltibus*, "lair," places frequented by wild beasts, and therefore fitted for hunting.—5. *vasti corporis*, "of a very large size." For the sense of *corpus*, cf. Virg. *Æn.* i. 193.—6. *partibus factis*, "when the stag had been divided into four shares."—7. *primam* : supply *partem*.—9. *me sequetur*, "shall be my share; shall fall to my share."—

10. *Malo adficietur*, "he will suffer for it."—11. *sola improbitas*, "mere rapacity."

FAB. VI.—1. *celebres*, "well frequented; celebrated by a numerous company."—2. *narrare*: supply *hanc fabulam*.—3. *solem velle*, [to the effect] "that the sun wished," &c. See Arnold's First Lat. Prose, pp. 11, 12. Perhaps, however, it is better to read "*sol cum vellet*."—5. *Convicio*, "with their united complaint."—The force of *con*. is thus explained by Labeo: "*Convitium dicitur a concitatione, vel a conventu, hoc est collatione vocum*" ("the union of many voices"). The same remark applies to *concire* (i. e. *con* and *ciere*), *concitare*, &c.—7. *unus*: supply *sol*.—8. *arida sede*, "on account of our abode being dried up:" the ablative of cause or instrument. — 9. *Quidn. f. est*, "What will it come to?"

FAB. VII.—1. *personam*, "a mask." See Adams' Rom. Antiq., p. 326, art. "Thespis."—2. *O quanta species*, "O how beautiful an appearance!" — 4. *abstulit*, "has left without."

FAB. VIII.—1. *meriti*, "of a kindness; good office."—2. *Bis peccat*, "is guilty of a twofold error."—3. *deinde*, "secondly," i. e. and "because he consequently" cannot escape with impunity.—6. *illicere*, "to try to persuade."—7. *jurejurando*, "by the oath" taken by the wolf.—9. *fecit medicinam*, "afforded a cure." Plaut. Cistell. i. 1, "*Qui huic morbo facere medicinam potest*."

FAB. IX.—1. Construe: "*Ostendamus paucis versibus stultum esse non cavere sibi, et d. cons. aliis*."—3. *oppressum*, "seized upon." — 4. *objurgabat*, "scoffed at," [saying:] "where is" &c.—8. *mortis in solatio*, "as some

consolation for its own death." So Ov. Met. ix. 4, "*Magna feris tacitas solatia mortis ad umbras.*" Some read *solatium*, which is a more usual mode of expression; but the other admits of defence.—9. *securus*, "in [fancied] security."

FAB. X.—1. *semel innotuit*, "had once become notorious for."—4. *arguebat...crimine*, "accused of the crime."—5. *proximam*, "liable to; responsible for." So "*affinis culpæ*" in Cicero.—7. *perorassent*, "had fully pleaded;" or, as we should say, "had wound up their statements."—8. *Dixisse*, "to have pronounced."—9. *Tu*, "the wolf;" *te*, "the fox."

FAB. XI.—1. *Virtutis*, "of valour:" ἀρετῆς.—2. *Ignotos* = *ignaros*, "those who do not know him;" as *notis* = "those who know." Sallust uses *ignoti* in the same manner. *est derisui*. Observe the double dative. Arnold, First Lat. Prose, pp. 69, 70.—5. *insueta voce*, "his strange braying."—6. *auritulus*, "he of the long ears:" a poetical phrase for the ass, as *laniger*, for the lamb; *barbatus*, for the goat, &c.—9. *exitus notos*, "their usual ways of escape."—12. *vocem premere*, "to cease his braying."—13. *opera*, "the use; the results."—15. *Animum*, "spirit," i. e. cowardice.

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FAB. XXXI.—4. *pennæ*, “of wing,” i.e. flight.—5. *raptor*, “the plunderer,” i.e. the kite.—6. *genus inerme*, “the feeble race” of the birds.—7. *sollicitum*, “full of trouble and anxiety.”—11. *exerc. imp.*, “to maintain his rule.”—13. *una*: supply *inquit*.

BOOK II.

PROLOGUE.—1. “The manner of writing pursued by Æsop consists of examples.” Such is the common interpretation of this very doubtful passage. But Gudius and Gronovius would take *genus* as = *genus hominum*, as in Manil. i. 145, “semper erit *genus* in pugna.” The verb *continetur* will then mean, “is restrained, corrected;” i.e. “by the examples set before them in the fables of Æsop.”—4. *Acuat*, “may sharpen, exert itself.”—5. *narranti*: supply *mihi*.—6. *serv. pr. suum*, i.e. conveys the moral intended.—7. *Re*, “for its own sake.”—8. *senis*, sc. *Æsopi*. 14. *Attende*, “observe,” i.e. learn from the following fable.

FAB. I.—1. *dejectum*, “prostrated;” a word used properly of animals killed in chase.—2. *Prædator*, “a hunter;” as in Ov. Met. xii. 306, “Abas prædator aprorum.”—3. *per te*, “of your own accord.”—6. *Fero*, the lion. Phædrus constantly uses this form instead of *fera*: see i. 12. 9.—8. Construe: “Et aud. tolle [partem], quæ pars deb. tuæ modestiæ.”—9. *tergore*, here put for “the carcass;” the best part of the meat being understood by this name. Æn. i. 211, “Tergora deripiunt costis.”—10. *accessum*, “a safe approach, of which he might avail himself without fear.” In the next line Phædrus probably glances at the vices of his own times.

FAB. II.—1. *utcumque* = *quocumque modo*. *sive* is elegantly omitted before the following verbs.—5. *Animos*, “his affections.”—7. *legere*, “to pluck out.”—8. *fingi*, “that he was being adorned; improved in appearance.”

FAB. III.—1. *vehementis*, “enraged, savage.”—4. *Æsopus*: supply *ait*.

FAB. IV.—1. *in subl. quercu*, “on the top of an oak.”—2. *media*, sc. *quercu*.—3. *imam*, i. e. *quercum*.—8. *quod*, i. e. “for the reason why you see that that treacherous pig is daily turning up the earth, is this: he wishes,” &c. *Aper* is of the epicene gender, though here feminine in sense. *Mulus*, *corvus*, *vitulus*, *mus*, and other names of animals, are likewise of both genders.—11. *Terr. of-fuso*, “terror having been infused into the eagle.”—12. *Derepit*, [the fox] “steals down.”—16. *Hunc locum*, the abode of the sow.—18. *suspensio pede*, “on tiptoe; softly.”—20. *prospicit*, “keeps a look-out.”—21. *Ruinam*, the fall of the oak. *desidet*, “sit still.”—23. *Quid multa*: supply *dicam*, “Why should I say more?” *cum suis*,

“with their young.”—25. *bilinguis*; διγλωσσος, “deceitful.” So “bifulci lingua,” Plaut. Pænul. v. 2.—26. *Documētum*, as an example.

FAB. V.—1. *ardelionum natio*, “a race of busy-bodies.”—2. *Trepide*, “in a hurry.” *occupata in otio*, “very busy doing nothing;” an oxymoron.—3. *Gratis*, “to no purpose:” so we sometimes use “*gratuitous*.”—5. Observe the force of *tamen* = if such a thing be possible.—6. *Vera fabella*, “by a true narrative.”—8. Tiberius possessed a villa on Mount Misēnus, which had formerly belonged to Caius Marius, and afterwards to Lucullus.—10. *Prospecto*, “to view a distant object;” *prospicio*, “to have a near view.”—11. *alte cinctus*; ἀνεσταλμένος, “girt round on high,” so as to be fit for work without interruption; and hence, “busy, active.”—12. *Pelusium*, a town of the Delta, was famous for the fineness of its linen stuffs. This was the customary dress of servants in waiting.—13. *cirris*, “fringes.”—14. *domino*, Tiberius. *viridia*, put for *viridaria*. Vitruv. vi. 6, “rite *viridia de lectis per spatia fenestrarum prospiciantur*.”—16. *jactitans*, “shewing off, displaying.”—17. *notis flexibus*, “through the windings of the walks with which he was acquainted.”—19. *rem.*, “his design.”—21. *Ille*, the servant. *assilit*, “runs to him quickly.”—24. *nequidq. perit*, “is utterly lost.”—25. “A slap on the face costs much more in my estimation,” i.e. “you must do much more than this to deserve your freedom:” a gentle slap (*alapa*) being the sign of manumission; something like the blow of the sword in conferring knighthood.

FAB. VI.—2. *accessit*, “is added to.”—4. *sublime*: supply *aera*.—5. *cornea domo*, “in her abode of shell.”—7. *propter volans*, “flying past.” Understand *ait*.—12. *Altis*

ab astris, "from the sky aloft." *corticem*, "bark;" here put for "shell." Plin. ix. 12, "Aquatilium alia corio et pilo integuntur, ut vituli, alia cortice, ut testudines."—13. *comminuta*, "broken to pieces."—15. *large d. dapem*, "gave a handsome share of the feast."

FAB. VII.—1. *ibant*, "were journeying."—5. *jactans*, "haughtily shaking."—7. *ex insidiis*, "from an ambush."—10. *Spoliatus*, the mule who had been plundered of the money.—11. *contemptum*, sc. *fuisse*.—13. *Hoc argumento*, "by this shewing." *tenuitas*, "humble condition."

FAB. VIII.—1. *excitatus*, "startled from."—2. *ven. necem*, i. e. death at the hands of the hunters. Liv. i. 13, "quarum ex injuria," "from the injury offered to whom."—4. *opportuno*, who chanced to be in the way. 8. *parcite*, sc. *mihi*.—10. "The turn of the night succeeds the course of the day."—11. *Frondem*, the food used for fattening bulls. *ideo*, "and yet" he does not perceive the stag.—17. *Salvum*, sc. *esse*.—18. *ille*, the master.—20. *Hæc inter*, "while he was speaking thus."—21. *corruptos*, "lean, ill-fed."—22. *Cur*, sc. *inquit*.—24. *Q. est lab.*, "What very severe trouble can it be?"—27. *Prædam*, "as a booty."—28. "That the master himself is most sharp-sighted in regard to his own affairs."

EPILOGUE.—1. Some read, *Æsopi ingenio*. So in præf. to bk. iii., "*Æternam famam condere ingenio suo*," i. e. in honour of his genius.—2. *æterna*. The force of this epithet will be well perceived from a passage of Amm. Marc. xxiv. 6, "*æternitati se commendari per statuas existimantes*."—5. *occuparat alter*, "since [*Æsop*] has been beforehand with me."—6. *solus*, the only writer of fables.—9. *Plures*, sc. *scriptores*.—10. *obtrectare*, "to find fault

with.”—11. “It shall not take from me the consciousness of [having deserved] praise.”—13. *sentit*, “appreciates.”—16. *Sin. natura*, a disposition partial to finding fault.—17. “And who cannot do anything but find fault with their betters.”

BOOK III.

PROLOGUE.—2. “You must needs keep free from public business.”—4. *tanti*, “not worth the while.” So Ovid, Heroid. i. 4, “vix Priamus *tanti*, totaque Troja, fuit.”—7. *occupatis*, “already employed.”—9. *soluto pectore*, “with a mind freed” [from care].—12. *vaces*, “spend your leisure with.”—14. *fort. pr. vicem*, “that you may more vigorously acquit yourself of your wonted duty.”—16. i. e. “if you wish to study poetry.”—17. Mount Pierus, in Thessaly, was sacred to the Muses.—19. *artium*, i. e. of the Muses who preside over the arts. *chorum*, “assemblage.”—21. *habendi*, “of being a rich man.” So οἱ ἔχοντες, “the rich.” *eraserim*, “wipe out:” a metaphor from writing. Hor. Od. iii. 24, “Eradenda cupidinis pravi sunt elementa.”—23. *coetum*, sc. *musarum*.—25. *vigilia*, “care, anxiety.”—27. An allusion to Æn. i. 77, “Cuncta equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quodcunque, fatebor.”—31. *sin autem minus*, i. e. “but if you will not read my book.”—34. *Servitus* = *servus*, i. e. Æsop, said to have been the slave of Xanthus.—36. *Aff. proprios*, “his personal feelings.”—37. *Calumniam*, “the blame.”—39. *cogitavi*, “have devised.”—41. “Another different from Sejanus.” Phædrus is supposed to have given offence to this unfortunate

courtier by some of his verses. For the syntax, cf. Ovid, *Amor.* i. 4. 1.—45. *Susp. sua*, “by his own fancy;” supposing himself to be the object of what is merely spoken with a reference to people in general.—55. *deseram*, “yield up to.”—56. Phædrus was a native of Thrace, as had been Linus and Orpheus.—61. *sollennis* = *solita*, “wonted.”

FAB. I.—1. *epotam*, “drank out, emptied.”—2. *face*, “dregs.” Mount Falernus, in Campania, was remarkably famous for its wine.—5. *O. s. anima*, “O darling spirit!” 6. The meaning is: “Let those who read this work in my old age, judge what I might have produced at an earlier period.”

FAB. II.—8. *Quasi invent.*, “expecting to find.”—16. *Damnum*, “the loss” of their cattle.

FAB. III.—1. Compare the proverb, *μάντις δ' ἄριστος ὅστις εἰκάζει καλῶς*.—9. *naris emunctæ*, “of refined intellect.”—10. *verba dare*, “to deceive.” Plaut. *Epid.* iii. 4, “*Sic mihi data esse verba præsenti palam.*”

FAB. IV.—1. *ad lanium*, “at a butcher’s shop.”—3. *quidnam saperet*, “how it tasted.”—4. *præstat*, “is warranted to be.”—7. *turpi*, “ugly.”

FAB. V.—1. *devocat*, “lures away.”—2. *impegerat*, “had thrown, so as to hit.”—3. *inquit*: supply *Æsopus*.

FAB. VI.—3. *dolone*, “sting;” properly, the blade of a sword-stick. *compungam*, “prick, sting.”—5. *sella prima* “the seat in front.”—9. *ubi strigandum*, “where I must go slowly to rest.”—11. *virtute*, “the power” [of carrying his threats into execution].

FAB. VII.—2. *perpasto*, “well fed.”—4. *Unde sic nites*, i. e. *ait lupus*.—5. *fec. t. corporis*, “have made so much flesh.”—7. *Canis*, i. e. *respondit*.—9. Construe: “et tuearis a fur. dom. noctu.”—11. *Ego vero*, i. e. *inquit lupus*.—14. *otiosum*, “at my ease.”—16. *detritum*, “galled, worn with.”—17. *Dic tamen*, “Well! but say.”—18. Supply *canis respondet*.—25. *quo abire*, “to go anywhere you wish.”—26. Supply *lupus ait*.—27. *ut*, “in such a manner that.”

FAB. VIII.—2. *turpissimam*, “very ugly.”—4. *cathedra*, “a sedan,” or “litter.”—8. *quid enim*, “for how could she” [do otherwise]?—9. *invidia*, “spitefulness.”—13. *cari-tatem*, “affection, tenderness.”—15. *Tu*, the boy.—16. *Tu*, the girl.

FAB. IX.—4. *cedo*, “I will give way to; I will not complain of.” *cinis*, i. e. “after my death.”—5. *sic*, i. e. *ait*.

FAB. X.—3. *novercæ*: Phædra, the wife of Theseus. See Class. Dict.—6. *stulta sententia*, “an injudicious, ill-founded opinion.”—7. *elevem*, “carry away with me.”—1. Till their seventeenth year the Roman youths wore a purple fringe round their dress, hence called the *toga præ-texta*, after which it was laid aside for the plain white gown. Cic. ad Att. v. 20; ix. 19.—11. *Seductum*, “taken apart.” Cic. de Orat. i. 56, “Qui cum Crassum seduxisset, atque ad eum retulisset.”—12. *suffici*, “to be named (generally ‘scribi hæredem’) in his place.” Pers. Sat. ii. 12, “Pupillumve utinam quem proximus hæres impello, expungam.”—18. *ux. crimine*, “the charge against his wife.”—20. *januam*, sc. *domus suæ*.—21. *rect. cub. u. petens*, “going straight to the bed-chamber of his wife.”—30. *Sanctam*, “pure, uncorrupted.”—32. “He avenged upon himself the penalty of the deed.”—34, 5. Both *pos-*

tolare ("to summon to an account,") and *pertraho* ("to bring before the judge,") are terms of Roman law.—37. *bona*, her husband's property. *Stant*, "hold out; maintain her cause."—40. "That he would aid them in discharging their duty agreeably to their oath," i. e. that he would by his own verdict release them from their dilemma.—53. *impugnantur*, "lie under the imputation of misdeeds."—56. *Ambitio*, "interest."—57. *gratiæ*, "to partiality." *odio suo*, "its own private grudge."—58. *Erit*, "ought to be."

FAB. XII.—4. *hoc*: supply *loco*.—7. Construe: "Nec [possum] prodesse tibi, nec potes [prodesse] quidquam mihi." The old saying of "pearls before swine" will readily suggest itself.

FAB. XIII.—2. *Hos*: supply *fucos*.—4. *pulcherr.*, "thoroughly, excellently;" a favourite phrase with Plautus.—5. *Legem hanc*, "these terms."—6. *inconu.*, "unlike."—8. *religio*, "my responsibility as judge."—10. *de quis*, i. e. *de quibus*.—14. *non possit*, sc. *facere hos favos*.—17. *pactam*, "stipulated."

FAB. XIV.—1. *Atticus*, an Athenian.—2. *nucibus*. This was a favourite sport with boys in ancient times. Sueton. Aug. 83; Martial, v. 85. At Rome, the game was only allowed to be played during the Saturnalia.—3. *simul*, "as soon as."—6. *expedi*, "find out the meaning of."—8. *positæ*, "proposed."—9. *succumbit*, "gives it up," as we should say.

FAB. XV.—4. *cum libitum est*, "when it pleased her."—9. *est potior*, "has a stronger claim upon thee."—11. *Age p. scisset*, "Well! grant she had known."—15. *jacenti*, "as I lay exposed."—17. *necessitas*, the mere fact of

relationship.—19. *legibus*, the mere general laws or axioms of duty."

FAB. XVI.—2. *oppetit*, "meets with."—7. *admota*, "being offered, repeated."—10. *fallacia*, "stratagem."—13. *est animus*: supply *mihi*.

FAB. XVII.—1. *in tutela sua*, "under their protection."—5. *steriles*: supply *arbores*.—8. *At*: supply *ait Minerva*.

FAB. XVIII.—1. *indigne ferens*, "taking it ill; complaining."—3. *illum*, the nightingale.—4. *vocem miserit*, "utter a sound."—9. *Quo?* supply *dedisti*: "to what purpose hast thou given?"—11. Understand *Juno ait*.—15. *ad quer. recidat*, "may end in complaint."

FAB. XIX.—1. *solus...familia*, i. e. *instar familiæ*, "serving as a whole household of servants."—2. *maturius*, "earlier than usual."—5. *circueunti*: supply *illi*.—8. *medio sole*, "at mid-day."—9. *Hominem*, i. e. one worthy the name of man.

BOOK IV.

FAB. I.—3. On these priests of Cybele, see Dict. Class.

FAB. II.—1. *Joculare*, sc. *hoc opus*. *levi calamo*, i. e. in a light, playful style. Martial Ep. ix. 75, "frange leves calamos."—6. *rara*, "but seldom."—10. *Mustela*. In other versions this stratagem is attributed to a cat.—14. *putans*, sc. *eam esse*.—17. *secutis*, i. e. more mice having shared the same fate. *retorridus*, "brindle-coloured."—20. *Sic*

valeas, ut, "may you fare as sure as you *are* what you seem," i. e. "may ill betide you."

FAB. III.—3. *tangere*, "to reach."

FAB. IV.—1. Construe: "aper, dum vol. sese, turb. vad. quo eq. sol. f. sed. sitim."—4. *levans*, "taking."—5. *hunc*, the boar. The same fable was related of the horse and the stag by Stesichorus.—13. *dedi*, "to be placed under the power of another."

FAB. V.—6. *turpissimam*, "most ugly;" as in iii. 8. 2.—10. *data fruuntur*: so, with the accus., Plaut. *Asin.* v. 1; Cato, *R. R.* c. 149. *simul* = *simul ac.*—14. *expedit*, "can solve the difficulty."—16. *tulerint*, "have received."—20. i. e. the woman, finding that it was impossible to arrive at the true interpretation of the will, took upon herself to satisfy, at all events, *the first condition*, (i. e. of dividing it,) and so keep *good faith* to the will of the departed, setting aside the attempt to catch the *letter of the law*.—25. *apothecam*, "a cellar."—29. *constitit*: supply *et dixit*.—40. *alienum*, "unsuited to."—44. *tradet*, "will part with, dispose of."—46. *dictam pec.*, "the sum agreed upon."

FAB. VI.—2. *tabernis*: probably the booksellers' shops. (Adams, *R. Ant.*, p. 478.) The word most generally meant a tavern, or eating-house.—3. *cavos*, "their holes."—4. *Ægre recepti*: having got into [their holes] with difficulty.—11. The moral is, that "the officers are picked off first." Various barbarous nations wore the horns of animals affixed to rude helmets, in order to strike terror into their enemies.—13. *fac. præsidio*, "in a place of safety which is easy to find."

FAB. VII.—1. *nasute*, "man of taste, connoisseur." *dis-*

tringis, “find fault with, attack.”—5. *cothurnis*, “in a tragic style :” so called from the tragic buskin.—6. An imitation of Ennius :

“Utinâm ne in nemore Pelio securibus
Cæsa cecidisset abiegnia ad terram trabis.”

Who has himself freely imitated the beginning of Euripides’ *Med.* εἴθ’ ὦφελ’ Ἀργοῦς μὴ διαπτᾶσθαι σκάφος... μὴδ’ ἐν νάπαισι Πηλέου πεσεῖν ποτε Τμηθεῖσα πύκνη.—9. Argus, the builder of the ship “Argo.” Hygin. *Fab.* 14. *op. Palladis*, “by the aid of Pallas.”—11. *Barbarum*. The Greeks applied this term to all who were not of their own country.—13. *jacent*, “lie prostrate.”—15. *fratris*, i. e. of Absyrtus. See *Dict. Class.*—16. *Hic*, in Thessaly.—17. *Quid t. videtur?* “What do you think of” [this specimen of Æsop’s heroic style]?—18. *vetustior*. So says Thucyd. i.—19. *perdomuit*, “conquered,” by clearing the seas of pirates.—21. *tibi*, i. e. to please you: the *dativus commodi*. *Cato*: proverbially, for a strict, censorious judge.—25. *nauseant*, “affect to despise.”

FAB. VIII.—4. *si qua res*, “if there was anything fit to eat.”

FAB. IX.—7. *fraudem moliens*, “essaying a stratagem.”—11. *nixa*, “resting on ;” and so springing from.

FAB. X.—2. *repletam*, sc. *unam*.—3. *Aliens*: supply *viitiis*.—4. *Hac re*, “for this reason.”

FAB. XI.—2. *Ipsum*, Jove himself, i. e. his temple.—4. *vocem misit*, “uttered these words.”—6. *subripi*: supply *ea*.—8. *adscr. dies*, “the appointed day ;” κυρία ἡμέρα.—11. *tale comm.*, “such an interchange.”—13. *sacrum*: supply

ignem. The ancients waited for fire from heaven.—15. *qui repperit*, i. e. Phædrus.

FAB. XII.—2. *intercipit*, “stands in the way of.”—8. *objecto lucro*, “by the proffered [temptation of] gain.”

FAB. XIII.—XV. These fables are utterly confused and corrupt.

FAB. XVI.—2. Observe *cœperunt* with the penult short.—4. *inquit*: supply *Jupiter*.—6. *Pares*, “equal shares of.”—8. *Habitu*, “in appearance.”

FAB. XVII.—2. *finxit*: supply *hanc fabellam*.—4. *Inter*, “during.”—6. *tuta*: supply *navis*.—10. *miscet*, “chequers.”

FAB. XIX.—5. *Hanc*: supply *colubram*.

FAB. XX.—2. *Agit*, “makes, works.”—3. *sp. ultimam*, “to the end of the cave.”—5. *Oro*: supply *vulpes ait*.—5. *imprudentiæ*, “the abruptness [of my question].”—6. *pulchre videas*, “you clearly perceive.”—16. *abiturus*, “since you will soon depart.” *priores*, those who lived before you, and are now dead.—18. *Tibi dico*. Phædrus here addresses himself to the covetous man. For the form of speech, cf. Ter. Andr. iv. 5.—20. *tristis*, “without enjoying it.”—25. *circumcidis*, “cut down, retrench.”—26. *Libitina*, “the goddess of funerals.”

FAB. XXI.—4. *Æsopi*, “to be Æsop’s.” *minus arriserit*, “is less pleasing.”—5. *quovis pignore*, “at any wager.”—8. *ille*, Æsop.

FAB. XXII.—1. *doctus*, “cultivated.”—4. *circumire*: this word is used properly of those who wander about in search

of a chance livelihood.—7. *cursu pelagio*, for *pelagi*.—10. *vetustas*, “the age,” rottenness, of the ship.—16. *extulit*, “had saved.”—22. *Sermone ab ipso*, “by mere report.”—24. *tabulam*, a picture representing a shipwreck, carried about in order to excite compassion in those from whom they craved alms.

FAB. XXIII.—3. *At ille*, “and, after all, she,” &c.—4. *extricas nihil*, “bring nothing to effect.”

FAB. XXIV.—3. *pluris*, “of most consequence.”—4. *immolatur*, “sacrifice is offered.”—10. The reply of the ant.—11. Supply “non ci qui.”—16. *abigeris*: supply “*illuc quo*.”—20. *copiosa*, “plentiful.”—23. *notas*, “the traits” of character.

FAB. XXV.—5. *pyctæ*, “pugilist:” his name was Scopas, a Thessalian.—6. *secretum*, “a place of retirement.”—7. *frænaret*, “confined, curbed.”—10. “Applying an illustrious instance of glory in the same art.” Both Castor and Pollux were famous for their skill in boxing.—13. *duæ*: supply *partes*.—15. *promitte*, sc. *te venturum*.—16. *es mihi*, “you are [considered] by me.”—18. *corrumperet*, “he should waste, spoil.”—22. *sparsi pulvere*, &c. They were generally represented thus when appearing to encourage the Romans in battle.—23. Understand “*secundum corpora*.”—26. *Illius interesse*, “that it most greatly concerns him.”—31. *ordo*, “series, complete history.” Cf. Tacit. Ann. iv. 69; Suet. Claud. 37.

FAB. XXVI.—1. *parco*: supply *scribere*.—8. *vocis fidem*, “fulfilment of your promise.”—14. *cepero*: supply *frui*.—24. *partes*, “this kind office.”—28. *spiritus*, “zeal; feel-

ing of annoyance."—34. *Palam mutire*, "to complain openly."—35. *pulchre*, "carefully."

FAB. XXVII.—2. *In hoc* = *ad hoc*, with this view. Paterc. ii. 114, "*nam in hoc solum importatum instrumentum*."—3. *tacito corde*, "in my private thoughts."—4. *talis tituli*, "under the same title," i. e. who also professes to write fables.—6. *tradere*, "to hand down."—7. *cogitatio*, "opinion."—8. *Color*, "style of feeling."—11. *Æsopias*, i. e. "written after the manner of Æsop."—13. *genere*, "style."—16. *licet*, "let it do so!"

BOOK V.

PROLOGUE. I.—2. *reddidi*, "have made acknowledgment for."—3. *Auctoritatis*: on account of the importance of his name.

FAB. I.—1. On Demetrius, see Class. Dict. Phædrus is not strictly true to history in his statement.—4. *Feliciter*! a customary form of congratulation.—8. *defuisse*, "to have wanting" in paying their respects.—10. *ipsum*, the author: cf. iv. 21, 19—21.

FAB. II. The first part of this fable has been ingeniously supplied, as it was wanting in the MSS.

FAB. III.—2. *sibi duxit*, "gave himself."—3. *volucris*, "fly."—10. *maj. incommodo*, "even at a greater inconvenience to myself."—11. *dari*: supply *ei*.

FAB. IV.—3. *hordei*, "of the barley" with which the boar

was fed. — 9. *habent*, “retain them.” — 10. *Numeremus*: supply *eos*.

FAB. V.—2. *pro judicio*, “in defence of.”—5. *novitatem*, “new diversion.”—8. *urbano*, “pleasant, quaint.”—10. *prolatum*, “brought forward, displayed.”—12. “Before [the performance commences] there are no seats to be had for the multitude.”—14. *nul. adj.*, “without any other actors to support him.”—18. *Verum*: supply *porcellum*.—19. *Quo facto*: supply *pallio excusso*.—25. *favor*, “prejudice in favour” of the former actor.—30. *scilicet* = “which he really did.”—31. *compererant*, “had found out.”—32. *vero*, “the real pig.”—35. *cogit*, i. e. *tries* to compel.—37. *errorem*, “their blunder; want of judgment.”—38. “See gentlemen, what pretty judges you are!” Croxall’s translation.

FAB. VI.—3. *temperatæ*, “given in moderation.”—9. *poëtæ*, i. e. the professed poets, who write works of greater extent.

FAB. VII.—2. *defectus*, “destitute of.”—3. *in commune*: supply *sit*.

FAB. VIII.—3. *stulta levitas* = *vanus animus*, in vs. 1.—5. Bathyllus was a celebrated pantomimist of the time.—7. *pegma*. By secret springs, certain wooden machines called *pegmata*, or *pegmatæ*, were raised to a great height, to appearance spontaneously, and elevated or depressed, diminished or enlarged, at pleasure.” Adams, 321.—8. *tibiam*, “the leg.” In the next line *tibias* = “the pipes,” is understood after *dextras*; a pun being intended upon the two-fold sense of *tibia*.—12. *Ad sanitatem*, “so as to tend to health.”—13. *lepidum*, “given to amusement.”—17. *in-*

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FAB. X.—5. *sibi dici*, sc. *hoc*.

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valeas, ut, "may you fare as sure as you *are* what you seem," i. e. "may ill betide you."

FAB. III.—3. *tangere*, "to reach."

FAB. IV.—1. Construe: "aper, dum vol. sese, turb. vad. quo eq. sol. f. sed. sitim."—4. *levans*, "taking."—5. *hunc*, the boar. The same fable was related of the horse and the stag by Stesichorus.—13. *dedi*, "to be placed under the power of another."

FAB. V.—6. *turpissimam*, "most ugly;" as in iii. 8. 2.—10. *data fruuntur*: so, with the accus., Plaut. Asin. v. 1; Cato, R. R. c. 149. *simul* = *simul ac*.—14. *expedit*, "can solve the difficulty."—16. *tulerint*, "have received."—20. i. e. the woman, finding that it was impossible to arrive at the true interpretation of the will, took upon herself to satisfy, at all events, *the first condition*, (i. e. of dividing it,) and so keep *good faith* to the will of the departed, setting aside the attempt to catch the *letter of the law*.—25. *apothecam*, "a cellar."—29. *constitit*: supply *et dixit*.—40. *alienum*, "unsuited to."—44. *tradet*, "will part with, dispose of."—46. *dictam pec.*, "the sum agreed upon."

FAB. VI.—2. *tabernis*: probably the booksellers' shops. (Adams, R. Ant., p. 478.) The word most generally meant a tavern, or eating-house.—3. *cavos*, "their holes."—4. *Ægre recepti*: having got into [their holes] with difficulty.—11. The moral is, that "the officers are picked off first." Various barbarous nations wore the horns of animals affixed to rude helmets, in order to strike terror into their enemies.—13. *fac. præsidio*, "in a place of safety which is easy to find."

FAB. VII.—1. *nasute*, "man of taste, connoisseur." *dis-*

tringis, “find fault with, attack.”—5. *cothurnis*, “in a tragic style:” so called from the tragic buskin.—6. An imitation of Ennius:

“Utinâm ne in nemore Pelio securibus
Cæsa cecidisset abiegnia ad terram trabis.”

Who has himself freely imitated the beginning of Euripides’ *Med.* εἴθ’ ὦφελ’ Ἀργοῦς μὴ διαπτᾶσθαι σκάφος... μὴδ’ ἐν νάπαισι Πηλείου πεσεῖν ποτε Τμηθεῖσα πύκκη.—9. Argus, the builder of the ship “Argo.” Hygin. Fab. 14. *op. Palladis*, “by the aid of Pallas.”—11. *Barbarum*. The Greeks applied this term to all who were not of their own country.—13. *jacent*, “lie prostrate.”—15. *fratris*, i. e. of Absyrtus. See Dict. Class.—16. *Hic*, in Thessaly.—17. *Quid t. videtur?* “What do you think of” [this specimen of Æsop’s heroic style]?—18. *vetustior*. So says Thucyd. i.—19. *perdomuit*, “conquered,” by clearing the seas of pirates.—21. *tibi*, i. e. to please you: the dativus commodi. *Cato*: proverbially, for a strict, censorious judge.—25. *nauseant*, “affect to despise.”

FAB. VIII.—4. *si qua res*, “if there was anything fit to eat.”

FAB. IX.—7. *fraudem moliens*, “essaying a stratagem.”—11. *nixa*, “resting on;” and so springing from.

FAB. X.—2. *repletam*, sc. *unam*.—3. *Aliens*: supply *viitiis*.—4. *Hac re*, “for this reason.”

FAB. XI.—2. *Ipsum*, Jove himself, i. e. his temple.—4. *vocem misit*, “uttered these words.”—6. *subripi*: supply *ea*.—8. *adscr. dies*, “the appointed day;” κυρία ἡμέρα.—11. *tale comm.*, “such an interchange.”—13. *sacrum*: supply

ignem. The ancients waited for fire from heaven.—15. *qui repperit*, i. e. Phædrus.

FAB. XII.—2. *intercipit*, “stands in the way of.”—8. *objecto lucro*, “by the proffered [temptation of] gain.”

FAB. XIII.—XV. These fables are utterly confused and corrupt.

FAB. XVI.—2. Observe *cœperunt* with the penult short.—4. *inquit*: supply *Jupiter*.—6. *Pares*, “equal shares of.”—8. *Habitu*, “in appearance.”

FAB. XVII.—2. *finxit*: supply *hanc fabellam*.—4. *Inter*, “during.”—6. *tuta*: supply *navis*.—10. *miscet*, “chequers.”

FAB. XIX.—5. *Hanc*: supply *colubram*.

FAB. XX.—2. *Agit*, “makes, works.”—3. *sp. ultimam*, “to the end of the cave.”—5. *Oro*: supply *vulpes ait*.—5. *imprudentiæ*, “the abruptness [of my question].”—6. *pulchre videas*, “you clearly perceive.”—16. *abiturus*, “since you will soon depart.” *priores*, those who lived before you, and are now dead.—18. *Tibi dico*. Phædrus here addresses himself to the covetous man. For the form of speech, cf. Ter. Andr. iv. 5.—20. *tristis*, “without enjoying it.”—25. *circumcidis*, “cut down, retrench.”—26. *Libitina*, “the goddess of funerals.”

FAB. XXI.—4. *Æsopi*, “to be Æsop’s.” *minus arriserit*, “is less pleasing.”—5. *quovis pignore*, “at any wager.”—8. *ille*, Æsop.

FAB. XXII.—1. *doctus*, “cultivated.”—4. *circumire*: this word is used properly of those who wander about in search

of a chance livelihood.—7. *cursu pelagio*, for *pelagi*.—10. *vetustas*, “the age,” rottenness, of the ship.—16. *extulit*, “had saved.”—22. *Sermone ab ipso*, “by mere report.”—24. *tabulam*, a picture representing a shipwreck, carried about in order to excite compassion in those from whom they craved alms.

FAB. XXIII.—3. *At ille*, “and, after all, she,” &c.—4. *extricas nihil*, “bring nothing to effect.”

FAB. XXIV.—3. *pluris*, “of most consequence.”—4. *immolatur*, “sacrifice is offered.”—10. The reply of the ant.—11. Supply “*non ei qui*.”—16. *abigeris*: supply “*illuc quo*.”—20. *copiosa*, “plentiful.”—23. *notas*, “the traits” of character.

FAB. XXV.—5. *pyctæ*, “pugilist:” his name was Scopus, a Thessalian.—6. *secretum*, “a place of retirement.”—7. *frænaret*, “confined, curbed.”—10. “Applying an illustrious instance of glory in the same art.” Both Castor and Pollux were famous for their skill in boxing.—13. *duæ*: supply *partes*.—15. *promitte*, sc. *te venturum*.—16. *es mihi*, “you are [considered] by me.”—18. *corrumperet*, “he should waste, spoil.”—22. *sparsi pulvere*, &c. They were generally represented thus when appearing to encourage the Romans in battle.—23. Understand “*secundum corpora*.”—26. *Illius interesse*, “that it most greatly concerns him.”—31. *ordo*, “series, complete history.” Cf. Tacit. Ann. iv. 69; Suet. Claud. 37.

FAB. XXVI.—1. *parco*: supply *scribere*.—8. *vocis fidem*, “fulfilment of your promise.”—14. *cepero*: supply *frui*.—24. *partes*, “this kind office.”—28. *spiritus*, “zeal; feel-

ing of annoyance."—34. *Palam mutire*, "to complain openly."—35. *pulchre*, "carefully."

FAB. XXVII.—2. *In hoc* = *ad hoc*, with this view. Paterc. ii. 114, "*nam in hoc solum importatum instrumentum.*"—3. *tacito corde*, "in my private thoughts."—4. *talis tituli*, "under the same title," i. e. who also professes to write fables.—6. *tradere*, "to hand down."—7. *cogitatio*, "opinion."—8. *Color*, "style of feeling."—11. *Æsopias*, i. e. "written after the manner of Æsop."—13. *genere*, "style."—16. *licet*, "let it do so!"

BOOK V.

PROLOGUE. I.—2. *reddidi*, "have made acknowledgment for."—3. *Auctoritatis*: on account of the importance of his name.

FAB. I.—1. On Demetrius, see Class. Dict. Phædrus is not strictly true to history in his statement.—4. *Felicitèr!* a customary form of congratulation.—8. *defuisse*, "to have wanting" in paying their respects.—10. *ipsum*, the author: cf. iv. 21, 19—21.

FAB. II. The first part of this fable has been ingeniously supplied, as it was wanting in the MSS.

FAB. III.—2. *sibi duxit*, "gave himself."—3. *volucris*, "fly."—10. *maj. incommodo*, "even at a greater inconvenience to myself."—11. *dari*: supply *ei*.

FAB. IV.—3. *hordei*, "of the barley" with which the boar

was fed. — 9. *habent*, “retain them.” — 10. *Numeremus*: supply *eos*.

FAB. V.—2. *pro judicio*, “in defence of.”—5. *novitatem*, “new diversion.”—8. *urbano*, “pleasant, quaint.”—10. *prolatum*, “brought forward, displayed.”—12. “Before [the performance commences] there are no seats to be had for the multitude.”—14. *nul. adj.*, “without any other actors to support him.”—18. *Verum*: supply *porcellum*.—19. *Quo facto*: supply *pallio excusso*.—25. *favor*, “prejudice in favour” of the former actor.—30. *scilicet* = “which he really did.”—31. *compererant*, “had found out.”—32. *vero*, “the real pig.”—35. *cogit*, i. e. *tries* to compel.—37. *errorem*, “their blunder; want of judgment.”—38. “See gentlemen, what pretty judges you are!” Croxall’s translation.

FAB. VI.—3. *temperatæ*, “given in moderation.”—9. *poëtæ*, i. e. the professed poets, who write works of greater extent.

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